

1969-43

HISTORICAL BASE MAP

LINCOLN HOME
Springfield, Illinois



NOVEMBER 30, 1969



HISTORICAL BASE MAP

PROPOSED LINCOLN HOME NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK Springfield, Illinois

BY
EDWIN C. BEARSS



DIVISION OF HISTORY
Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

NOVEMBER 30, 1969



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



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FOREWORD

To guide the master planners and to identify historical resources in the proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park this study has been prepared. The Historical Base Map for the proposed area depicts conditions as they were in 1860--the year in which Abraham Lincoln was nominated and elected to the Presidency. The Lincoln Home, a Registered National Historic Landmark, was occupied by the Lincolns from 1844 to February 1861, except for a one-year period. Here three of the four sons born to Abraham and Mary Lincoln saw the light of day. Here one of these sons, Eddie, died. While living in this home, Lincoln matured from a local attorney into a national figure.

A number of persons have assisted with the preparation of this report. Thanks are due Mr. and Mrs. George T. Cashman, Dr. Wayne Temple, John T. Hickey, and Warren Rissler of Springfield for sharing their knowledge of Lincoln's Springfield with me. Personnel at the Illinois State Library, Mrs. Kay A. Wooldridge and Mrs. Margaret Shultz, went out of their way to be helpful. Architectural Historian Henry Judd examined the exterior fabric of the structures in the proposed area and provided valuable data as to construction dates. Members of the Master Plan Team--Meir Sofair, J. Fred Eubanks, Bill Ingersoll, Al Banton, and Mrs. Nan Rickey--were of assistance. I am especially grateful to Frank Sarles for proof-reading the final draft, and to Mrs. Lucy Wheeler for typing the manuscript, for keen interest shown, and for editorial suggestions. -- E. C. B.

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##

I. THE LINCOLN HOME AND LOTS

A. Lincoln Buys a Home

On July 7, 1841, the Reverend Charles Dresser advertised in the *Sangamo Journal* that he wished to sell the house in which he lived at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. If not sold by September 1, it would be available for rent.¹ The Reverend Mr. Dresser had arrived in Springfield three years before to assume his duties as the first Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. In April 1839 he had purchased from Dr. Gershom Jayne, Lot 8 Block 10, Elijah Iles Addition, at the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets. Five months later, in August, he purchased ten feet of the adjoining lot (7) north from Francis Webster. This gave Dresser property with a frontage of 50 feet and a depth of 152 feet on which to build his home. The builder of the story-and one-half structure has never been identified, but the house is known to have been erected in the autumn of 1839.²

1. James T. Hickey and King V. Hostick, *The Lincoln Home* (Springfield, 1964), p. 3.

2. Ibid., p. 4. Hickey and Hostick feel that the builder may have been Henry Dresser, Charles' brother. The brother had been a contractor and builder in Massachusetts before removing to Springfield.

Lincoln's first step in the purchase of his home on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson streets was taken on January 7, 1844, when he drew up a contract for a deed with the Reverend Mr. Dresser, pastor of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Springfield. The minister agreed to deed to Lincoln the premises where he was residing, on or before April 1, for \$1,200 and a lot on Adams Street in the business district, on which stood a building occupied by H. A. Hough as a shop.

A month later, Lincoln paid \$750 to Seth M. Tinsley, a Springfield storekeeper and owner of the building in which Logan & Lincoln maintained their law office. On the back of the contract, Lincoln wrote a receipt signed by Dresser:

Received of A. Lincoln on the within seven hundred fifty dollars, on which he is to be allowed interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, until the within contract is complied with, or performance offered by said Dresser; and in case said Dresser shall fail to comply with the within, we hereby bind ourselves to refund said seven hundred and fifty dollars to said Lincoln with interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from date.

On April 23, 1844, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen T. Logan, with their wives joining in the deed, conveyed the Adams Street lot to Dresser. The consideration was \$300, a decrease in value of \$100 in two years. On May 2 Dresser gave Lincoln a warranty deed for the property at Eighth and Jackson streets, completing the transaction begun four months before. Thus the \$1,500 "cash in hand

paid" by Lincoln to Dresser in fact consisted of \$1,200 in cash and the Adams Street lot, valued at \$300.³

B. Lincoln's Previous Acquaintance with the House

On the morning of November 4, 1842, Lincoln had called at the Reverend Mr. Dresser's home on Eighth and Jackson, and told the minister, "I want to get hitched tonight." Later in the morning, Lincoln encountered Ninian Edwards on the street, and announced that he and Mary were going to be married at the parsonage that evening.

Meanwhile, Mary had told her sisters. A storm of protest ensued. Mrs. Elizabeth Todd Edwards, according to Mrs. Frances Todd Wallace, gave Mary a "good scolding," saying to her vehemently, "Do not forget that you are a Todd."

Mrs. Edwards, satisfied that Abraham and Mary were determined to be married that evening, advanced the view that since Ninian was Mary's guardian, the marriage must take place in the Edwards mansion with assembled guests. After considerable discussion this arrangement was agreed upon. Thus Abraham and Mary just missed being married in the house on Eighth and Jackson that was destined to become their home in 1844.⁴

3. Harry E. Pratt, *The Personal Finances of Abraham Lincoln* (Springfield, 1943), pp. 63-66.

4. Ruth Painter Randall, *Mary Lincoln: Biography of a Marriage* (New York, 1961), pp. 85-86.

C. The Home in the Years 1844-1850

During the decade 1840-1850, Lincoln's expenses were heavy. Besides purchasing his home on Eighth and Jackson, Lincoln finished paying off his New Salem debt, contributed to the support of his parents, and saw his own family increased by the birth of three sons. In politics he made a long speaking swing in the presidential campaign of 1844, and his personal campaign for Congress in 1846 meant both expense and loss of income. It is therefore understandable why he cared for his own horse and milked his own cow. We can also see why Mrs. Lincoln did much of the family serving and most of the cooking and housework. There were occasions, however, during the late 1840s, when she did hire a servant. The prevailing wage for girls doing housework was \$1.50 per week.⁵

The house had no screens. Mary Lincoln at meal time would try to keep the flies away by waving back and forth a stick to which was fastened paper cut in strips. The windows, having no sash weights, were propped up on sticks.⁶ In the winter the house was heated by wood fires. This meant chopping the wood, which Lincoln did when he was at home, carrying it in, and replenishing the wood box. Fires had to be banked at night to retain coals to kindle

5. Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 85.

6. Randall, *Mary Lincoln*, pp. 102-103.

the morning fires.⁷ Water was carried into the house from the backyard pump.⁸

D. Lincoln Rents His House

When Lincoln determined to take his family to Washington after his election to the 30th Congress, he rented his home for one year to Cornelius Ludlum of Jacksonville, Illinois, a brick contractor. Ludlum agreed to pay Lincoln \$90, in quarterly installments, and to reserve the "North-up-stairs room" for the storage of Lincoln's furniture. The lease was to run a year, beginning November 1, 1847.⁹

Irwin & Co., in their role of bankers, acted as Lincoln's agent in collecting the rent from Ludlum, while he was sitting in the 1st Session of the 30th Congress and paying the taxes.¹⁰

Lincoln and his family returned to Springfield on October 10, 1848. There is no record as to where the family stayed until November 1. When Lincoln returned to Washington for the 3d Session of the 30th Congress, Mrs. Lincoln and the two boys, Robert and Edward, stayed in the one-and one-half-story house on Eighth and Jackson.¹¹

7. Ibid., p. 103. 8. Ibid. 9. Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 85.

10. Hickey & Hostick, *The Lincoln Home*, p. 6.

11. Virginia Stuart Brown, *Through Lincoln's Door* (Springfield, 1953), pp. 16-17.

E. Improvements to the House, 1849-1850

Like all householders, Lincoln found that the upkeep of his real estate involved considerable expense. He had his house painted prior to starting for Washington to sit in the 30th Congress. Upon his return there was considerable remodeling. Ceilings were whitewashed and hearths repaired by John E. Roll, a local contractor. Lincoln paid part of Roll's bill of \$26.60 by giving him six walnut doors. Roll whitewashed two more room on March 30, 1850, and turned in a bill for two dollars, which Lincoln paid five months later.¹²

F. Home Improvements, 1856

In 1856 Lincoln undertook a major improvement. Springfield was becoming a city. Railroads now linked it with Chicago and St. Louis, and the Great Western was extending its tracks east to west across the state. Streets in the business district were covered with planking, and gas lights illuminated the downtown intersections. In keeping with the trend, and to provide room for a family of growing boys, the Lincoln home was enlarged from a story and one-half to two full stories. Mrs. John T. Stuart, in a letter to her daughter, Elizabeth, dated April 3, 1856, wrote--"Mr. Lincoln has commenced raising his back building two stories high. I think

12. A. L. Bowen, "A. Lincoln: His House," in *Lincoln Centennial Association Papers*, 1925; Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 87. In the spring of 1831, Roll, as a boy of 18, had helped Lincoln build a flat-boat at Sangamo Town.

they will have room enough before they are done, particularly as Mary seldom uses what she has." The work was done by Hannan & Ragsdale, local contractors, and the cost, according to a summary of Springfield improvements published by the *Illinois State Journal*, was \$1,300. Mrs. Lincoln had some further changes made in 1857 at the cost of \$200.¹³

It is possible that Mrs. Lincoln paid for these improvements herself. On September 18, 1854, she sold the 80-acre tract her father had given her ten years before. Although no mortgage in her name is recorded, she may not have received payment at the time. The sale price--\$1,200--would have paid nearly all the cost of the improvements made in 1856 and 1857.¹⁴

G. The President-Elect Starts for Washington

Having been elected to the Presidency, Lincoln let it be known on January 27, 1861, that he would depart February 11 for Washington, and asked for "the utmost privacy" during the rest of his stay in Springfield. There was so much that had to be attended to. They must rent the house on Eighth and Jackson, break up house-keeping, and move to the Chenery House for the last few days before their departure for the nation's capital.¹⁵

13. Pratt, *Personal Finances*, pp. 87-88; *Illinois State Journal*, Jan. 6, 1857; *Pasfield Scrap Book*, in Abraham Lincoln Association File.

14. Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 88. 15. Randall, *Mary Lincoln*, p. 216.

Upon Lincoln's return from his trip to Charleston, where he had visited his step-mother, invitations for a farewell reception were issued. On the night of February 6, the Lincoln home was crowded with "the political elite" of the state, and "the beauty and fashion" of Springfield. Seven hundred were present, and the jam was so great that in 20 minutes, one could scarcely make his way from the door to the parlor. The next day, the 7th, the family moved to the Chenery House.¹⁶

In January the furniture of the Eighth Street house was advertised for private sale. There would be "parlor and Chamber sets, Carpets, Sofas, Chairs, Wardrobes, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Stoves . . . etc." These, the household articles accumulated in the Springfield years, had now become useless to the Lincolns. When they moved to the Chenery House, there was no longer a place which they could call "home." With his own hands, the President-elect roped his trunks, took some of the hotel cards, and wrote on the back of them, "A. Lincoln White House Washington, D. C."¹⁷

Lucian A. Tilton, president of the Great Western Railroad, to whom Lincoln would rent his house, purchased most of the house-

16. Paul Angle, *"Here I Have Lived," A History of Lincoln's Springfield, 1821-1865* (Springfield, 1935), p. 260; Hickey & Hostick, *The Lincoln Home*, p. 16. The Chenery House was one of Springfield's leading hotels, and here the Lincolns lived for the week prior to their departure for Washington.

17. Randall, *Mary Lincoln*, p. 221.

hold effects. When he vacated the house in 1869, Tilton moved into a dwelling on Oak Street in Chicago. The "Great Chicago Fire of 1871" destroyed Tilton's Oak Street home, along with many of the Lincoln furnishings.¹⁸

Lincoln at this time insured his property with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Connecticut. On doing so, he put a valuation of \$3,000 on the house, \$75 on the carriage house, and \$125 on the wood house and privy. The rate on these three structures was 75 cents a hundred, making the total premium \$25 per year.¹⁹

Tilton had agreed to rent the Lincoln House for \$350 per year. The rental was nearly four times that which Lincoln received from Ludlum in 1847--an increase that could be accounted for in part by rising property values and in part by the greater worth of the house.²⁰

18. Brown, *Through Lincoln's Door*, p. 75.

19. Fire Insurance Policy on the Lincoln Home, Feb. 8, 1861. The house was described as a "two story dwelling House to Rent. Front Part being 20 by 39 feet. Rear 22 by 24 feet. Porch South Side of Rear Part 7 by 24 feet. Front part covered with Shingles, Rear covered with metal." The frame carriage house was 18 by 20 feet, and located 60 feet east of the dwelling. The 13 by 50-foot frame wood house and privy adjoined the carriage house, and were 78 feet east of the dwelling. The structures were located on the southern ten feet of Lot 7 and Lot 8, Block 10, Elijah Iles Addition to Springfield.

20. Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 88.

On the morning of February 11, 1861, Lincoln, his wife, and a small number of friends rode from the Chenery House to the Great Western Station. There he made his "Farewell Address" and boarded the cars on the first stage of his roundabout trip to Washington, D. C. Never again would Lincoln see Springfield and his home on Eighth and Jackson. In this home, the only one he ever owned, three of his four sons were born, and one, Edward Baker, had died.

H. Occupants of the Lincoln Home on July 14, 1860

When the enumerator for the Eighth Census, 16th District, stopped at the Lincoln Home on July 14, 1860, he listed the occupants as: Abraham Lincoln, a 51-year-old lawyer; his 35-year-old wife, Mary; their three sons, Robert Todd, William Wallace, and Thomas; a hired girl, M. Johnson; and a 14-year-old boy, Phillip Dinkell. Lincoln, in response to enumerator J. Y. Currier's questions, listed the value of his real estate at \$5,000 and his personal estate at \$12,000.²¹

Dr. Wayne Temple, the distinguished Lincoln scholar, has made repeated efforts to further identify M. Johnson and Phillip Dinkell. His efforts have been unsuccessful. He has speculated that

21. *Eighth Census, District No. 16, City of Springfield*, Sangamon County, State of Illinois, July 14, 1860, National Archives. Cited hereinafter as *Eighth Census - City of Springfield*.

with Lincoln's nomination for the Presidency, the family had hired Phillip to do the chores. Mary Lincoln had probably hired the Johnson girl, no relation to Lincoln's step-brother, to assist her with the housework.²²

I. Judge Davis as Administrator of the Estate

Following President Lincoln's assassination, his friend Judge David Davis of the United States Supreme Court was named administrator of the estate. When he made his accounting for the heirs, Judge Davis listed rent payments for the house and lot for 1865-1867 as \$1,050. In 1865 the home had an assessed value of \$3,500. City taxes were \$52.50 and the State and county taxes \$60.50, for a total of \$113. The next year, 1866, the amount was \$182.50. The valuation remained the same, but the levy of a sewer tax, and the increase of the war tax by the State to \$36, account for most of the 60 per cent increase. After payments for taxes, fire insurance, and repairs, there was scant net income from the home. During the period of Davis' administration, the net yearly return amounted to between \$75 and \$100, which was divided between Robert and Thomas Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln foregoing any claim to this income.²³

22. Personal Interview, Temple with Bearss, Sept. 18, 1969. Dr. Temple is Illinois State Archivist and editor of *The Lincoln Herald*.

23. Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 137-138.

In 1868, the year before he vacated the house, Tilton spent \$200 on repairs to the property, and this sum was refunded to him by Judge Davis.²⁴

In 1870 the house was rented to George H. Harlow, who resided in it for ten years during which he was Assistant Secretary of the State of Illinois, private secretary to Governor R. J. Oglesby, and city editor of the *Illinois State Journal*. Dr. Gustav Wendlandt rented the house from 1880 until 1883.²⁵

J. Osborn Oldroyd and the Lincoln Home

Following the death of his mother in 1882, Robert Todd Lincoln became sole owner of the house. In 1883 Osborn H. Oldroyd rented the house from Robert Todd Lincoln for \$25 a month, and moved in his collection of Lincolniana. Oldroyd subsequently suggested to Robert Lincoln that the property be deeded to the State of Illinois. On May 25, 1887, State Representative Charles Bogardus introduced legislation establishing the home as a State memorial. The bill passed and was signed into law by Governor Oglesby on June 15, 1887. On July 8, 1887, Robert Todd Lincoln and his wife, Mary Harlan Lincoln, deeded the property to the State.

24. Hickey & Hostick, *The Lincoln Home*, p. 18.

25. Ibid., p. 19; *Ninth Census, City of Springfield*, County of Sangamon, State of Illinois, July 5, 1870, National Archives. Cited hereinafter as *Ninth Census - City of Springfield*. Living with Harlow in were his wife, three children, and two servants.

Oldroyd now became the State's first custodian of the house. When he was replaced by Herman Hofferkamp in 1893, Oldroyd removed his Lincoln collection to Washington, D. C., where it was displayed for a number of years in the Petersen House.²⁶

K. The Lincoln Outbuildings--Carriage House, Woodshed, and Privy

1. When Built

In 1847, at the time the house was rented to Ludlum, the only "other appurtenances of said lot" were the woodshed and privy. A carriage house would have been a luxury for the Lincolns at that time, and in the one extant photograph (1865), which shows it well, the carriage house is of better, and probably later, construction than the woodshed it adjoined.²⁷

2. Location

The Hartford Fire Insurance Co., on February 8, 1861, insured "Abraham Lincoln of Springfield, Illinois, against loss or damage by fire to the amount of . . . Three Thousand and Two Hundred Dollars." Three thousand dollars was the value placed by Lincoln on the house, while he listed the carriage house at \$75, and the woodshed and privy at \$125. The frame carriage house was described as 18 x 20 feet, and located

26. Hickey & Hostick, *The Lincoln Home*, p. 18.

27. Richard S. Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home Abe Lincoln Has," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 48, Spring 1955, 12.

60 feet east of the dwelling. The 13 x 50-foot frame woodshed adjoined the carriage house, and was 78 feet east of the dwelling. These buildings were located on the east 31 feet of Lots 7 and 8.²⁸

Archeologists, in 1951, were able to pinpoint traces of postholes which gave the exact location of the Lincoln woodshed. It was theorized that during the construction of a barn, by Custodian Oldroyd, the other remains of the woodshed had been obliterated.²⁹

Remains of a structure, easily identified as that of the carriage house--from measurements corresponding to those given in the insurance policy--were uncovered. These structural remains were located in an area of heavily mixed, disturbed soil, with battered piles of brick at each corner. Cautious work with trowels, within the carriage house area, disclosed "several trough-like lines running east and west." The archeologists speculated that these depressions could be old wheel ruts, and that they indicated that the carriage entered from the east, through a door facing the alley.³⁰

28. Lincoln Policy with Hartford Fire Insurance Co., Feb. 8, 1867.

29. Hagen, "Back-Yard Archeology at Lincoln's Home," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 44, Winter, 344. A trash and garbage pit was located just west of and outside the woodshed. Ibid., p. 347.

30. Ibid., p. 346.

Three privies were uncovered by the archeologists. The first one found was near Oldroyd's barn and was written off as a relatively recent structure, because of the brick and mortar used. A second privy was pinpointed within the woodshed area. Its greatest depth was not more than four feet. Only three sides were walled with brick, and these were not more than seven or eight courses deep. The third privy was brick-lined to a depth of six feet, and the brick and mortar employed seemed to be of the type used in the mid-19th century. The measurements of the pit were four and one-half feet east and west and five and one-half feet north and south. The construction of this privy was in accordance with the Springfield city ordinances of 1851.³¹

3. Appearance of the Outbuildings

The Reverend Edwin S. Walker, who spent a week in Springfield in the autumn of 1866, reported:

On the rear of the lot resting on an alley, is a small barn [carriage house] and wood-shed combined, covered with boards rough from the saw, and browned by the weather. The whole establishment is embraced in a single lot sixty [50] by one hundred and sixty [152] feet in size.³²

31. Ibid., pp. 347-348.

32. Kenneth Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 46, Spring, 12.

L. The Lincoln Fences

1. Fence Fronting Eighth Street

In 1850 the front yard was improved by the erection of a brick retaining wall and fence along the front of the 50-foot lot. Nathaniel Hay, a Springfield brick contractor, would build the fence. In a letter dated June 11, Lincoln informed Hay:

I wish to build a front fence on a brick foundation at my house. I therefore shall be obliged if you will as soon as possible deliver me brick of a suitable quality and sufficient number to build such foundation, 50 feet long; of proper width, depth, underground and about 2 feet above ground.³³

David McCulloch, a Peoria lawyer, reported in 1860, "On a brick foundation wall rising to the level of the garden, is a neat paled fence, with handsome square posts, inclosing the front and side of the property."³⁴

2. Fence Fronting Jackson Street

In 1855 the brick retaining wall and paling fronting the house was extended along one-fourth of the Jackson Street side of Lot 8. A high board fence, running from the end of the brick wall to the rear of the lot, was also constructed at this time.³⁵

33. Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 87; Hickey & Hostick, *The Lincoln Home*, p. 7.

34. New York *Daily Tribune*, Aug. 23, 1860. The Reverend Mr. Walker observed that in front of the house was a plain picket fence. Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 46, Spring, 12.

35. Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 87; Hagen, "What a Pleasant Home

The Reverend Mr. Walker in 1866 observed, "On the south, a close board fence encloses the lot two-thirds of its length, the rest of the yard including that in front of the house, being enclosed within a plain picket fence."³⁶

3. North Fence

On the north side, the Lincoln property was bounded by a board fence.³⁷

4. Lattice Fence

A lattice fence connected the north fence with the northwest corner of the Lincoln Home,³⁸ thus dividing the yard into a back and front yard.

M. The Lincoln Yard

1. Rose Bushes

A reporter for the *Chicago Tribune*, sent to cover the Lincoln funeral, wrote, "The shrubbery in front of the house, principally rose bushes, many of them planted by Mr. Lincoln's own hand, are in full leaf, and a beautiful rose vine clammers up one of the door posts, and trails over the cornice."³⁹ The Reverend Mr.

Abe Lincoln Has," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 48 Spring 1955, p. 12.

36. Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society*, 46, Spring, p. 12.

37. Photographs of the Lincoln Home made at the time of the funeral. Copies of these photographs are found in this report.

38. Ibid.

39. *Chicago Tribune*, May 6, 1865.

Walker observed in the autumn of 1866 that "a climbing rose with a few other shrubs are the only natural ornaments upon the place."⁴⁰

A statement by Mrs. Lincoln's sister, Mrs. William Wallace, documented by photographs taken of the home in 1860 leads to the conclusion that the rose bushes referred to were planted by Mr. Tilton, after he had rented the house. Mrs. Wallace claimed, "Neither 'Mr. nor Mrs. Lincoln loved the beautiful . . ., I have planted flowers in their front yard myself, to hide the nakedness, ugliness, etc., etc.'" Continuing, Mrs. Wallace added, "I have done this often and often . . . Mr. L[incoln] never planted trees, [or] roses, never made a garden, at least not more than once or twice."⁴¹

2. Vines and Creepers

The *Chicago Tribune* correspondent likewise observed at the funeral that "the columns of the piazza at the rear of the house are also turned with vines and creepers."⁴² Photographs taken at this time corroborate his statement. These creepers and

40. Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois Historical Society*, 46, Spring, p. 12.

41. Albert J. Beveridge, *Abraham Lincoln, 1809-1858*, 2 (Boston, 1928), 204.

42. *Chicago Tribune*, May 6, 1865.

vines were probably also set out by Tilton, because the Whipple photograph, as well as others made in 1860, show no evidence of them.⁴³

3. Lilies

According to the *Chicago Tribune* for May 6, 1865, lilies were "sprinkled here and there" about the front yard.⁴⁴ Once again, it is questionable whether there would have been any lilies growing about the house while it was occupied by the Lincolns. We suspect that the lilies were planted by the Tiltons.

4. Lawn

The correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* informed his readers that "closely shaven trim grass plots run down to the neat picket fence surmounting the [brick] wall."⁴⁵ Photographs taken of the Lincoln Home in 1860 fail to document the presence or absence of a lawn.

5. Garden

James Gourley, who lived on Ninth Street during the mid-1850s, told William H. Herndon that he could look over into Lincoln's back yard, and he recalled that his neighbor, "once for a year

⁴³. Photograph by J. S. Whipple of the Lincoln Home, taken in the summer of 1860.

⁴⁴. *Chicago Tribune*, May 6, 1865.

⁴⁵. Ibid.

or so had a garden & worked in it."⁴⁶ McCulloch in 1860 reported that in the back yard there was a large garden.⁴⁷

6. Apple Trees

The correspondent for the *Chicago Tribune* in May 1865 reported that "the apple tree between the house and barns, showered the ground with the pink and white of blossoms, and filled the air with fragrance."⁴⁸ A study of photographs made of the Lincoln Home in the period show two apple trees in the back yard. These trees were located close to each other, and between the southeast corner of the house and the carriage house. The apple trees were cut down while Osborn Oldroyd occupied the property.

7. Elm Tree

The Reverend Mr. Walker, in describing the property in 1866, wrote, "A single elm tree, half a foot or so in diameter, near the edge of the side-walk, is the only object which relieves the eye from a full view of the house."⁴⁹

Photographs taken in the period 1860-1865 locate the elm near the curb, and about 20 feet north of the southwest corner of Block 10.

46. Randall, *Mary Lincoln*, p. 168.

47. *New York Daily Tribune*, Aug. 23, 1860.

48. *Chicago Tribune*, May 6, 1865.

49. Scott, "Lincoln's Home in 1860," *Journal of the Illinois Historical Society*, 46, Spring, 12.

8. The Well

Mr. Lincoln's well and pump were located several steps behind the house, and about 15 feet north of the southeast corner of the piazza.⁵⁰

50. Stereopticon Picture of Lincoln's Back Yard, files of the Illinois State Historical Society.

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II. OTHER BLOCK 10 RESIDENTS AND THEIR PROPERTY

A. The Corrigan House

1. Location and Description

Adjoining the Lincoln property to the north were the house and lots occupied in 1860 by Henry Corrigan. This property had a frontage on Eighth Street of 70 feet. The frame dwelling, a rectangular, single-story cottage, with an "L", stood about 35 feet back from the walk. In the elevation facing the street was a door, flanked on each side by two shuttered windows. On the south elevation of the "L" were two gables. Brick chimneys were located at the north and south elevation of the cottage, and the east elevation of the "L." The roof was shingled.¹

2. Corrigan's Barn and Woodshed

Located on the Southeast corner of the property was a large frame barn. This structure, which was badly run down, fronted

1. Details of the Corrigan House can be secured by studying photographs of the Lincoln Home, especially those taken in May 1865, at the time of the funeral. The dimensions and floor plan of the house are found in *Springfield Illinois*, Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., February 1884 (New York, 1884). Hereinafter cited as *Sanborn Map - 1884*.

on the alley. By 1884 the barn had disappeared.² Corrigan's woodshed was located in the northeast corner of the lot.³

3. Corrigan's Front Fence

The fence fronting on Eighth Street in 1860 was a four-board fence.⁴ By the time of Lincoln's funeral, the fence had been taken down and improved. It was now a three-board and X-rail fence.⁵

4. Corrigan's North Fence

It has been impossible to document the type of fence bounding the property on the north.

5. Trees

There were two trees located north of the Lincoln-Corrigan fence. One was in the southwest corner of the lot, and the second was between this tree and the southeast corner of the cottage.⁶

2. Photograph captioned, "The People of Springfield Celebrate His [Lincoln's] Nomination," August 1860; *Sanborn Map - 1884*; Photograph of Lincoln House, circa 1865.

3. *Sanborn - 1884*.

4. Photographs by Whipple.

5. Photograph of Lincoln Home, May 1865, files Library of Congress.

6. Photograph captioned, "The People of Springfield Celebrate His [Lincoln's] Nomination"; Photograph of Lincoln Home, May 1865, files Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

6. Occupants of the House - 1860

In 1860 this house was occupied by Henry Corrigan, his wife, Susan, and their children, Hugh and Henry. Corrigan and his wife, both of whom were 50 years old, had been born in Ireland, as had their 24-year-old son Hugh. Twelve-year-old Henry had been born in Illinois. The father, who was temporarily retired, valued his personal estate at \$1,300 and his real estate at \$30,000. Hugh worked at a livery stable.⁷

The Corrigans had moved into the house in the winter of 1859-1860, when the former tenants, the Thomas Alsops, moved out. Like the Alsops, the Corrigans rented the property from Kenneth Luther of St. Louis. The Corrigans had removed from the property by 1863.⁸ During the period 1865-1870, the house was occupied by John Tillotson, a plasterer, and his family. In 1870, John and Sarah Tillotson and their three children were living in the house.⁹ By 1884 the Corrigan house had been demolished, and its place taken by a two-story frame dwelling.¹⁰

7. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

8. E. B. Buck and F. P. Kreigh, *Springfield City Directory for the Year 1859* (Springfield, 1859); *Springfield City Directory & Business Mirror for 1866* . . . (Springfield, 1866).

9. *Ninth Census - City of Springfield.*

10. H. Pietz, *Springfield: Capitol of Illinois: The Home of Lincoln: A Collection of Photographic Views* (Springfield, 1888).

7. Recommendations

The Corneau House, which was moved onto these lots in 1962, should be returned to its historic site on Lot 16, Block 6. The Corrigan house and barn should then be reconstructed on their historic sites. Architectural Historian Henry Judd is satisfied that there are sufficient graphics to insure accurate reconstruction. A four-board fence should be constructed on the front of the lot. Unless additional graphics are found, it will be impossible to reconstruct Corrigan's woodhouse and privy.

B. Edward Bugg's House

1. Location and Description

Located on Lot 5, Block 10, was a one-and-one-half story frame house, occupied in 1860 by Edward Bugg and his family. As yet we have been unable to locate a photograph of this structure. The south elevation of the house appears in the Holland Sketch of the Lincoln Home. According to the Beck & Pauli Panorama, the house was a rectangular cottage.¹¹ By 1884 Bugg's house had been replaced by a single-story brick residence.¹²

2. Bugg's Outbuildings

In 1884 there were two outbuildings on Lot 5. One was a

11. Josiah G. Holland, *The Life of Abraham Lincoln* (Springfield, 1866); *Beck & Pauli Panorama*, A. C. Giesler & Co (Milwaukee, undated).

12. *Sanborn Map* - 1884.

two-story barn and the other a single-story woodshed.¹³ The *Beck & Pauli Panorama* shows no outbuildings.¹⁴

3. Bugg's Fences

No information has been found regarding the type and location of Bugg's fences.

4. Trees

There were two trees in front of the Bugg house, one to the left and the other to the right of the walk leading to the front door.¹⁵

5. Occupants of the House - 1860

According to the return filed by J. H. Currier, enumerator for the Eighth Census, the dwelling was occupied by Edward Bugg, a teamster, his wife, Nancy, and their 19-year-old son Hampton, an apprentice carpenter. Bugg, who had been born in England in 1812, valued his real estate at \$4,000.¹⁶

Bugg had been living on the property since 1856, when he acquired it from George Wise. He was still residing there in 1870, but by then he had changed his occupation to clerk.¹⁷

13. Ibid.

14. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

15. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*; Holland, *Life of Abraham Lincoln*.

16. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield*.

17. *Springfield City Directory for 1866*; *Ninth Census - City of Springfield*.

6. Recommendations

Because of the lack of graphics, it will be impossible to reconstruct the Bugg House. The building currently on the site and dating to the late 1870s or early 1880s should be razed.

C. Lotus Niles' House

1. Location and Description

Situated on Lot 4, Block 10, Elijah Iles Addition, was a large two-story frame house, occupied in 1860 by Lotus Niles and his family. Although no photographs of the house have been found, the Sanborn Maps for 1884, 1890, and 1896 show that the dwelling had a width of about 30 feet and a length of approximately 75 feet, with a shingle roof.¹⁸ The Niles House was razed about 1920 and replaced by a two-story brick building.

2. Niles' Outbuildings

In 1884 there were two outbuildings on Lot 4. On the northeast corner there was a two-story barn, while between the rear

18. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn - Perris Map & Publishing Co., February 1890* (New York, 1890); *Insurance Maps of Springfield, Illinois*, published by the Sanborn-Perris Map Co. (New York, 1896). The former cited hereinafter as *Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890* and the latter as *Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896*.

elevation of the house and barn was a small single-story structure. Both the *Beck & Pauli Panorama* and the *Augustus Koch Panorama* show one outbuilding, and it adjoins the alley.¹⁹

3. Niles' Fences

No information has been found concerning the location and type of Niles' fences.

4. Trees

There were several trees in Niles' front yard.²⁰

5. Occupants of the House in 1860

On July 14, 1860, the dwelling was occupied by Lotus and Adelia Niles, their family, and servants. Besides their one-year-old daughter, Mary, two other children, George and Luto Tyler, were living with the Niles family. Their servants were Deborah Randall (Raundale) and Betsey Duffner. Forty-year-old Lotus Niles valued his real estate at \$7,000, his personal property at \$2,500, and listed his occupation as secretary.²¹

Niles had been living on the property since 1858, when he purchased it from Benjamin Moore. He was still living there in 1870.²²

19. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Beck & Pauli Panorama; Augustus Koch Panorama*, circa 1872, Illinois State Library.

20. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

21. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield*.

22. *Ninth Census - City of Springfield*. Two additional children had been born to the Nileses by 1870, four-year-old Lotus and one-year-old Ira. In 1866 Niles was a clerk in the United States Collector's Office. *Springfield City Directory for 1866*.

6. Recommendations

Because of the absence of graphics it will be impossible to reconstruct the Niles House. The two-story brick house on Lot 4, Block 10, should be demolished.

D. Worthen House

1. Location and Description

The Worthen House, located on Lot 3, Block 10, was a single-story frame cottage, with a shingle roof. Efforts to locate historic photographs of this house have been unsuccessful. Architectural Historian Judd has made a hasty study of the exterior of the building currently located on the lot, and he feels a part of it might be the Worthen House. If it is, this structure has been extensively altered. Mr. Judd believes that if he is permitted to examine the building's fabric, he will be able to tell whether the basic structure is the Worthen House.²³

2. Worthen's Outbuildings

In 1884 there was one outbuilding, a two-story barn, on the property, and it was located at the lot's northeast corner.²⁴

23. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.*

24. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

3. Worthen's Fences

No information has been found as to the position and type of Worthen's fences.

4. Trees

According to the *Beck & Pauli Panorama* there were no trees on the lot.

5. Occupants of the House - 1860

On July 15, 1860, at the time of the visit of the enumerator for the Eighth Census, the dwelling was occupied by State Geologist A. H. Worthen and his family. Besides the father, the family included the mother, Sarah, and three boys, Thomas, Charles, and John. Worthen valued his real estate at \$5,000.²⁵ The Worthens had purchased the property from the Reverend J. B. Alcott in 1859. By 1866 the Worthens had removed from the neighborhood.²⁶

6. Recommendations

The basic fabric of the structure has been so altered and damaged by a recent fire that its restoration is not warranted. Consequently, it should be removed.

25. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.* Worthen and his wife were 45 in 1860.

26. *Springfield City Directory for 1866.*

E. Jesse Kent House

1. Location and Description

On Lot 2, Block 10, was a single-story frame cottage, with shingle roof.²⁷ The building has disappeared, and on its site is located the reconstructed Ninian Edwards House.

2. Kent's Outbuildings

By 1884 there was a single-story frame shed at the northeast corner of the lot.²⁸ A study of the panoramas fails to document the whereabouts of any outbuilding.

3. Kent's Fences and Trees

It has been impossible to document the location and type of Kent's fences and trees.

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

J. H. Kent, a carriage-maker, and his family were dwelling in the house in July 1860. Besides Kent and his wife, Lydia, the family included two boys, 15-year-old James and 13-year-old Josiah. Kent, at this time, valued his real estate at \$3,000.²⁹ Kent had been residing on the lot since 1855, but by 1866 he had removed from the neighborhood.³⁰

27. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.*

28. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

29. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

30. *Springfield City Directory for 1866.*

Kent had been born in 1809 in Ross County, Ohio. He was married in 1838 in Christian County to Lydia Walker. Soon afterwards, they moved to eastern Sangamon County, where one child was born to them. They then moved into Springfield, where they had four more children. In 1874 Kent and his wife moved to Savannah, Missouri.³¹

5. Recommendations

While there is little that can be done about it, the reconstructed building now standing on this lot reinforces the Service's position regarding reconstructions. The reconstructed Ninian Edwards House violates two of the Service's guidelines: (a) it is not on its historic site; and (b) it is an inaccurate reconstruction, especially in regard to scale.

F. Mary Remann's Boarding House

1. Location and Description

Mary Remann's Boarding House was on Lot 1, Block 10, Elijah Iles Addition. The house was a T-shaped frame structure, with a two-story head and a single-story stem. Remann's house had a shingle roof and fronted on Eighth Street.³² The building has

31. J. C. Power, *History of Springfield, Illinois . . .* (Springfield, 1871), p. 425. The Ninian Edwards House was located on the southwest corner of Jackson and Second streets.

32. *Sanborn Map* - 1884.

been razed. Several long-time Springfield residents, with whom I discussed the situation, believed they could recall the structure.

2. Remann's Outbuilding

In 1884 there was one outbuilding (a single-story frame shed) on the southeast corner of the lot.³³

3. Remann's Fences

No information has been found regarding the type and location of the Remann fences.

4. Trees

Several trees were located on the north side of the lot fronting on Market Street.³⁴

5. Occupants of the House - 1860

Mary Remann, a 37-year-old widow, was living in the house on July 14, 1860, at the time of Enumerator Currier's visit. Residing with Mrs. Remann were her three children, Josephine, Mary G., and Henry C. To help meet expenses, the Widow Remann took in roomers. Rooming and boarding with Mrs. Remann were two brothers, John and Alexander Black. The former was a lumber dealer and the latter a clerk. Mrs. Remann at this time valued her real estate at \$1,500.³⁵

33. Ibid.

34. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

35. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.* Mrs. Remann and the Black brothers were natives of Massachusetts. Josephine Remann was 18, Mary 16, and Henry 10.

Mrs. Remann had been living at this address since 1849. Her husband had died in late 1849 or early 1850. In the years between 1850 and 1860, Mrs. Remann had lost a daughter, Ann, who was three in 1850. In 1850 Mrs. Remann had valued her house and lot at \$600.³⁶ The Remanns were still living on the southeast corner of Market and Jackson in 1870. Alexander Black continued to rent a room from the widow.³⁷

6. Recommendations

The modern brick building on Lot 1, Block 10, should be razed, and efforts continued to secure graphics depicting the Remann House.

G. Morse Home and Office

1. Location and Description

Two major buildings (two houses, one with an office in the rear) belonging to James M. Morse were located on Lots 15 and 16, Block 10, Elijah Iles Addition. Both these structures fronted on Market Street, and the one nearest the alley still stands. Although this structure (currently numbered 818) is extant, it has been enlarged and altered. Morse's second build-

36. *Seventh Census - City of Springfield.*

37. *Ninth Census - City of Springfield.*

ing, a two-story frame house with a single-story "L," had disappeared by 1896.³⁸

2. Morse's Outbuildings

In 1884 each of these major structures was associated with a single-story frame shed.³⁹

3. Morse's Fences

It has been impossible to document the type and location of Morse's fences.

4. Trees

There was a row of trees fronting on Market Street.⁴⁰

5. Occupants of the House - 1860

When the enumerator for the Eighth Census called on July 14, 1860, there were living on the property J. H. Morse, his wife, Emma, and their children: Ellen, Charles, James, Emma, Sarah, and Anna. The oldest child was 18 and the youngest ten months. J. E. M. Wood, a carpenter, was residing with the Morses. Mr. Morse, a land agent, valued his real estate at \$12,000.⁴¹

Morse had been born February 4, 1807, in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was married April 7, 1837, in West Newbury to

38. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama; Minimum Tariff of Rates, Adopted by the Board of Fire Underwriters of Springfield, Illinois, October, 1866* (Springfield, 1866), pp. 55-61.

39. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

40. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

41. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

[Sarah C. Sawyer. The newlyweds moved to Vandalia, Illinois, where they had three children. Mr. Morse was employed in the office of the Secretary of State, and when the State government was transferred to Springfield in July 1839, Morse moved with it. His first wife having died, Morse remarried, and this marriage was blessed with three children--two girls and one boy.

From 1846 to 1852, Mr. Morse was Assessor and Treasurer of Sangamon County, and for 15 years the County Public Administrator. From 1842 to 1844, Morse was engaged in rewriting the Territorial Records.⁴² By 1850 the Morses were living at the southwest corner of Ninth and Market. In that year, Morse listed his children as L. C. B., Sarah E., Harriet M., Ellen F., and Charles E.⁴³

6. Recommendations

A Historic Structures Report should be prepared for the surviving Morse house, preparatory to restoring it to its appearance circa 1860. When restored, this building could be relocated on Eighth Street. The other structures on Lots 15 and 16 should be removed.

⁴². Power, *Early Settlers*, pp. 534-535.

⁴³. *Seventh Census - City of Springfield*.

H. Lot 14, Block 10

1. Location and Description

This lot in 1860 was owned by James Morse. We know that in 1866 there were improvements on this lot.⁴⁴

2. Outbuildings and Trees on Lot 14

According to the Sanborn Map of 1884 there were three outbuildings on this lot. Two of them, one a two-story barn, were on the west side of the lot, next to the alley.⁴⁵ In addition, there were several trees on the property.⁴⁶

I. Buildings on Lots 11, 12, and 13, Block 10

1. Location and Description

By 1866 there were frame two-story houses standing on each of these lots.⁴⁷ The house on Lot 12 was sold to Thomas Lyon by James Morse in 1863. In 1866 these houses were occupied by Thomas Lyon, George Burge, the Reverend H. R. Nye, and Lewis Barnett.⁴⁸

2. Outbuildings on Lots 11, 12, and 13

By 1884 there were three outbuildings on the rear of Lot 11. The one in the middle was a two-story frame barn, and it was

⁴⁴. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, pp. 55-61.

⁴⁵. *Sanborn Map - 1884*.

⁴⁶. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

⁴⁷. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, pp. 55-61; *Sanborn Map - 1884*.

⁴⁸. *Springfield City Directory for 1866*.

flanked by single-story structures.⁴⁹ On the rear of Lot 12 were two frame buildings, the north one a two-story barn and the south structure a single-story shed.⁵⁰ Lot 14 had three outbuildings, a single-story structure at its southwest corner, a single-story stable, and a two-story barn, which it shared with Lot 14.⁵¹

3. Fences

It has been impossible to document the type and location of the fences on the subject lots.

4. Trees

There were scattered trees between the rear of the houses and the outbuildings.⁵²

5. Recommendations

No effort should be made to reconstruct the buildings on Lots 11, 12, and 13. This area, along with Lots 9 and 10 to the south and Lot 14 to the north, should be developed as open space.

49. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

50. *Ibid.*

51. *Ibid.*

52. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

J. Guy Hotchkiss House

1. Location and Description

Situated on Lot 10, Block 10, was a single-story frame house, occupied in July 1860 by Guy Hotchkiss and his family. Hotchkiss had rented this property and Lot 9 from Mrs. F. Kercheval in 1859. As yet, we have been unable to locate a photograph of this dwelling.⁵³

2. Hotchkiss Outbuildings

In 1884 there was one outbuilding on Lot 10. A single-story frame structure, it was located on the northwest corner of the lot.⁵⁴

3. Hotchkiss Fences

The fence bounding Lots 9 and 10 on the south and west was four-board.⁵⁵ No information has been found as to the type and location of the north and east Hotchkiss fences.

4. Trees

There were scattered trees on Lot 9.⁵⁶

5. Occupants of the House in 1860

Guy Hotchkiss, a 42-year-old farmer, was living on the property on July 14, 1860. At the time of Enumerator Currier's call,

53. Proceedings of the Springfield City Council, Jan. 22, 1859; *Sanborn Map - 1884; Minimum Tariff of Rates*, pp. 55-61; *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

54. *Sanborn Map - 1884*.

55. *Ibid.*

56. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

Hotchkiss was living with his wife, Aurelia, their daughter, Frances, and his sister, Charlotte.⁵⁷

Mrs. F. Kercheval had lived on the property from 1857 until 1859. In 1859 she had been listed as delinquent in her taxes on Lots 9 and 10.⁵⁸ Prior to Mrs. Kercheval's occupation of the house it was the home of James Gourley. In 1850, when the enumerator for the Seventh Census called on Gourley, he listed the occupants of the house as James and Lucy Gourley and their six children, Martha, William, Charles, F. A., A. F., and Mary. Gourley earned his livelihood as a shoemaker.⁵⁹

6. Recommendations

Lots 9 and 10 should be maintained as open space. No attempt should be made to reconstruct the Hotchkiss house.

57. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

58. Proceedings of the Springfield City Council, Jan. 22, 1859; *Springfield City Directories for 1857 and 1859.*

59. *Seventh Census - City of Springfield.*

III. BLOCK 6 RESIDENTS AND THEIR PROPERTY

A. The Alexander Graham House

1. Location and Description

In 1860 there was a two-story frame house on Lots 1 and 2, Block 6, with a single-story "L." This dwelling had been built in 1858 at a cost of \$3,500 by Dollman & Graham.¹ While the Graham house was standing in 1896, it is no longer extant.

2. Graham Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a two-story frame stable on the northeast corner of Lot No. 1.²

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to type or location of Graham's fences has been found. There were several trees in front of and north of Graham's house.³

4. Occupants of the House - 1860

At the time of the visit of the enumerator for the Eighth Census, the house was occupied by Alexander and Rebecca Graham

1. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, March 24, 1859; *Sanborn Map - 1884*; *Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890*; *Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896*; *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

2. *Sanborn Map - 1884*.

3. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

and their six children: Elizabeth, Jessie, Mary, John, Alexander, and Rebecca. Also living with the Grahams was 34-year-old Mary Brown. Graham, a carpenter, valued his real estate at \$7,000.⁴

Graham had died by 1863, and his family had moved off the property by 1866.⁵

5. Recommendations

All buildings on the west one-half of Block 6, except the two-story brick structure on Lots 7 and 8, should be removed and the area used for parking.

B. House on Lot 3, Block 6

1. Location and Description

There was a single-story frame house, with attached outbuilding, on Lot 3.⁶ This building is no longer extant.

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a two-story barn located on the rear of the lot.⁷

4. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

5. *Springfield City Directories for 1859, 1861, 1863, and 1866.*

6. *Beck & Pauli Panorama; Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866*, pp. 55-62.

7. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of fencing has been found.

There were several trees on the front of the lot.⁸

4. Occupants of the House - 1860

No record can be found of who was living in this house on July 14, 1860, at the time of Enumerator Currier's visit. Either the house was vacant, or the family was not at home. In 1857 the house and lot were owned by John Bennett.⁹

5. Recommendations

All structures on the west one-half of Block 6, except the two-story brick building on Lots 7 and 8, are to be removed and the area used for parking.

C. The William Corneau House

1. Location and Description

The Corneau house was a two-story frame structure. Although this building was standing in 1896, it is no longer extant.¹⁰

2. Corneau's Outbuildings

There was a single-story frame shed on the rear of the lot.¹¹

8. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

9. Proceedings of the Springfield City Council, Jan. 1858.

10. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

11. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

3. Corneau's Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of Corneau's fencing has been found. There were several trees on the front of the lot.¹²

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

On July 14, 1860, the house was occupied by William Corneau, Treasurer of the Great Western Railroad, and his family. Corneau was a widower, and living with him were his children, Alice and Robert, his mother-in-law, Eleanor Doyle, and Mary Suryte, a servant. Samuel Read, a printer, roomed with Corneau. Responding to the enumerator's question, Corneau valued his real estate at \$1,000.¹³ By 1866 Corneau had removed from this address.¹⁴

5. Recommendations

All structures on the west one-half of Block 6, except the two-story brick building on Lots 7 and 8, are to be removed and the area used for parking.

D. Lot 5, Block 6

1. Location

There were no improvements on Lot 5, which in 1857 was owned by A. B. Ramsey.¹⁵

12. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.* 13. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

14. *Springfield City Directories for 1857, 1858, 1860, 1863, and 1866.*

15. *Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866; Proceeding of the Springfield City Council, January 1858.*

E. John Cunningham House

1. Location and Description

There was a single-story frame dwelling on Lot 6 owned and occupied by John Cunningham. This structure had been built for Cunningham in 1857 by Dallman & Graham for \$1,700.¹⁶ The building is no longer extant.

2. Cunningham's Outbuildings

In 1844 there was a single-story frame shed on the rear of the lot.¹⁷

3. Cunningham's Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of Cunningham's fencing has been found. There were several trees on Cunningham's lot.¹⁸

4. Occupants of the House - 1860

In July 1860 the occupants of the house were John and Mary Cunningham and their two children, Mary and Patrick. Mr. Cunningham, who was a printer by trade, valued his real estate at \$14,500.¹⁹ The Cunninghams were still residing on the property in 1872.²⁰

5. Recommendations

This lot should be included in the area's parking facilities.

16. *Springfield, City Improvements, In the Year 1857 . . .* (Springfield, 1857), p. 6.

17. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

18. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

19. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

20. *Springfield City Directories for 1858, 1861, 1866, 1869, & 1872.*

F. Two-Story Brick Building on Lots 7 and 8

1. Description and Recommendations

This handsome two-story brick building was built about 1870. While this structure was erected after President Lincoln's assassination, it should be retained and put to some administrative use by the Service.

G. William O. Jones House and Lots

1. Location and Description

William O. Jones owned Lots 9 and 10, Block 6, in 1860. Located on the latter was a two-story frame house, with bays on its north and south elevations. This house, although modified, stands today.²¹

2. Jones Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a single-story frame shed on the rear of the lot.²²

3. Jones Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of Jones' fences has been found. There were several trees in rear of Jones' house.²³

21. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866; Proceedings of the Springfield City Council, Jan. 1858.*

22. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

23. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

No record can be found of who was residing in this house in July 1860, when the enumerator for the Eighth Census visited the neighborhood.²⁴

5. Recommendations

A Historic Structures Report should be scheduled for the Jones House. The exterior of the structure should be restored to its appearance circa 1860.

H. Jesse K. Dubois House

1. Location and Description

Located on Lot 12 was a two-story frame house occupied by Jesse Dubois and his family. A similar building, dating at least as early as 1884, now stands on this lot.²⁵ This house could have been the one in which Dubois resided in 1860.

2. Outbuildings

There were in 1884 three outbuildings on Lots 11 and 12. At the rear of the lots, there was a large two-story frame stable. This structure is standing today. North of the stable was a single-story frame shed, no longer standing.

²⁴. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

²⁵. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.* Architectural Historian Judd, on studying the structure's exterior, has concluded that it dates to the 1850s.

Between the shed and the northwest corner of the house was a one-story brick building.²⁶

3. Fences and Trees

It has been impossible to document the type and position of fencing enclosing Lots 11 and 12. There were a number of trees in rear of the house.²⁷

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

In 1860 the house was occupied by the Illinois State Auditor Jesse Dubois and his family. The Dubois' family, in addition to the husband and wife, included five children: William, Lincoln, Kilgore, Frederick, and Delia. Living with Dubois were three employees: J. T. Herrick, R. A. White, and Bridget Maloney. Herrick was a male and the other two, females. Dubois, at this time, valued his real estate at \$60,000.²⁸ By 1866 Dubois was no longer residing at this address.²⁹

Dubois had been born in Lawrence County, Illinois, on January 14, 1811. He was educated at Bloomington, Indiana, taking a classical course at Indiana University. He left school, a few months before he was scheduled to graduate, to marry.

26. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

27. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

28. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

29. *Springfield City Directory for 1861 & 1866.*

He was elected to the Illinois legislature from Lawrence County in 1832, and was several times re-elected. In 1841 he was appointed Commissioner of the Land Office in Palestine, and served four years. Soon afterwards he was named Receiver of the Land Office at Palestine, and filled that position four years. In 1856 he was elected Auditor of the State, and took office in January 1857. He was re-elected in 1860, and served until the expiration of his second term. In 1864 he declined re-nomination, and shortly after leaving the Auditor's Office, he formed a partnership with Mr. Hawley in the insurance business.³⁰

5. Recommendations

Historic Structures Reports should be programmed for the house and stable. If these buildings, as is probable, are found to date to the Lincoln era, they should be retained and their exteriors restored to the period, circa 1860.

I. Allen Miller House

1. Location and Description

Located on Lot 14 was a two-story frame structure, with a single-story porch. The roof in 1884 was shingled. This building, although modified, stands today. Its exterior has been restored and it is used for offices by the legal firm of Howarth

30. *History of Sangamon County*, pp. 522-523.

& Howarth.³¹ In 1866 there was no house on Lot 13.³²

2. Miller's Outbuildings

In 1884 there were three outbuildings on Lots 13 and 14. One of these was a few feet to the rear of the house, while the other two were on the rear of the lots. The larger of the two structures on the alley was a single-story frame stable, and the other a one-story shed.³³

3. Fences and Trees

It has been impossible to document the type and position of the fencing enclosing Lots 13 and 14. There were a number of trees in the rear of the house.³⁴

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

On July 14, 1860, when Enumerator Currier called, the dwelling was occupied by Allen Miller, a prosperous leather dealer. Residing with Miller were his wife, Clarissa, and their three children--Laura, Mary, and Charles. Also living at the address were James and Miranda Keys, and Josephine Miers.³⁵ By 1866 these people were no longer on Eighth Street.³⁶

31. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

32. *Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866.*

33. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

34. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

35. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

36. *Springfield City Directories for 1859, 1860, 1863, and 1866.*

5. Recommendations

A Historic Structures Report should be programmed for the Miller House, and its exterior restored to its appearance, circa 1860.

J. The Julia Sprigg House

1. Location and Description

Situated on Lot 15 was the house occupied by Julia Sprigg and her family from 1851 until 1866. The structure, which was frame, was two-story in front and single-story in the rear. Still standing, the building has been greatly modified.³⁷

2. Outbuildings

There was in 1884 a single-story frame shed on the rear of the lot.³⁸

3. Fences and Trees

It has been impossible to document the type and position of the fencing enclosing Lot 15. There were a number of trees in the rear of the house.³⁹

37. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1840; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.*

38. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

39. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

Julia Sprigg and her family lived at this address during the Lincoln years. Staying in the house with Mrs. Sprigg in July 1860 were her children, Fred, Anna, John, Taylor, and Isabella. Mrs. Sprigg at this time valued her real estate at \$1,200. Her eldest son Fred listed his occupation as painter, while John was a clerk.⁴⁰

5. Recommendations

A Historic Structures Report should be scheduled for the Sprigg House, and its exterior restored to its appearance circa 1860.

K. Charles S. Corneau House

1. Location and Description

Lot 16, Block 6, Elijah Iles Addition, was sold to Foley Vaughan, who in turn disposed of it to William Butler. Butler sold the lot to George A. Hamilton in 1845, and later in the year Edward Pease bought the lot. In 1849 Pease sold the lot to John G. C. Wessels for \$100.⁴¹

⁴⁰. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield; Springfield City Directories for 1857, 1863, & 1866.*

⁴¹. Floyd S. Barringer, *Historic Homes of Springfield* (Springfield, 1966), p. 30.

Wessels erected a house on the front of his lot, and in 1852 he sold the property to Charles Gove for \$800. Two years later, in 1854, Gove sold the house and lot to Abner Wilkinson, a Springfield tailor. Wilkinson in 1855 sold the property to Charles S. Corneau for \$1,400. Since then the dwelling has been known as the Corneau House.⁴²

In the period between 1884 and 1889, the Corneau House was moved from the front to the rear of Lot 16. It then fronted on Jackson instead of Eighth Street.⁴³ A photograph, which is found in this report, was made of the Corneau House soon after it was moved.

Early in 1962 the Women's Relief Corps of the Grand Army of the Republic purchased Lot 16 with the intention of erecting a GAR Museum. Members of the Springfield Junior League, realizing that the Corneau House possessed historical and architectural merit, intervened. They secured title to the structure and effected its removal to Lots 6 and 7, Block 10. There the Corneau House was located near the 1860 site of the Corrigan House. Title to the house was vested in the State of Illinois, which uses it as a Visitor Center for the Lincoln House.⁴⁴

⁴². Ibid.

⁴³. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890.*

⁴⁴. Barringer, *Historic Homes*, p. 30.

2. Corneau's Outbuildings

Located on the northwest corner of the lot was a two-story barn.⁴⁵ The east elevation of the barn can be seen in the 1880s photograph of the Corneau House.

3. Corneau's Fences

A four-board fence fronted on Eighth Street.⁴⁶ There are no graphics depicting Corneau's north fence in the period 1860-1865. A photograph taken in the late 1880s shows a picket fence fronting Jackson Street. It is unlikely, however, that a picket fence fronted on Jackson Street in the 1860s.

4. Trees

According to the *Beck & Pauli Panorama* there were several trees on the lot between the house and barn.⁴⁷

5. Occupants of the House in 1860

Charles S. Corneau had moved to Springfield in 1854. He was associated with his brother-in-law Roland Diller in the shop of Corneau & Diller, druggists. Corneau died in 1861 and his widow soon returned to her old home in Philadelphia.⁴⁸ When the enum-

⁴⁵. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

⁴⁶. Photograph by J. A. Whipple.

⁴⁷. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

⁴⁸. Barringer, *Historic Homes*, p. 30.

erator for the Eighth Census visited the neighborhood on July 14, 1860, the Corneaus were not at home. Consequently, we have no record of them in that census.⁴⁹

Although it is known that Samuel Bloodgood, a carriage-maker, was living in the house in 1866, it has been impossible to ascertain whether he moved onto the property immediately after Mrs. Corneau's departure.⁵⁰

6. Recommendations

The Corneau House, currently located at 428 South Eighth Street, should again be positioned on its historic site-- Lot 16, Block 6. A four-board fence should be erected to front on Jackson and Eighth Streets, and the two-story barn reconstructed.

49.. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

50. *Springfield City Directory for 1866.*

IV. BLOCK 7 RESIDENTS AND THEIR PROPERTY

A. Dr. William Wallace's Home

1. Location & Description

President Lincoln's brother-in-law owned Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 7, Elijah Iles Addition. Wallace's two-story frame L-shaped house was on Lot 1, and fronted on Seventh Street. The Wallace dwelling was razed in 1891, at the time construction was commenced on the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church.¹

2. Wallace's Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a single-story frame shed on the rear of Lot 1.²

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of Wallace's fences has been found. There were several trees on Wallace's lots.³

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

Lincoln's 56-year-old brother-in-law and his wife, Frances Todd Wallace, and their family lived in this house during the period 1840-1866. The children were: Mary, William, Fanny,

1. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

2. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

3. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

Edward, and Charles. In addition, Margaret Murray, a servant, and J. Mahona, M. Beadle, and George Bower were living at this address at the time of Enumerator Currier's 1860 visit. J. Mahona was listed by the enumerator as a 20-year-old female, M. Beadle as an eight-month-old female, and Bower as a 24-year-old male. Wallace in 1860 had valued his real estate at \$10,000.⁴

William Wallace was born August 10, 1802, in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was graduated April 8, 1824, from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. Dr. Wallace moved to Springfield in 1836. Three years later, he was married to Frances Todd of Lexington, Kentucky. To the couple were born five children.

Dr. Wallace in 1861 was appointed a paymaster in the United States Army by President Lincoln. After the surrender of the Confederate armies, Dr. Wallace was placed on the retired list and died May 23, 1867, in Springfield.⁵

5. Recommendations

In 1891 the Wallace house was razed, and Lots 1 and 2 acquired by the Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church. Construction was started on the church the following year, with the cornerstone being laid in May. The new church was dedicated May 19,

4. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

5. Power, *Early Settlers*, pp. 748-749.

1893. In 1906 a parsonage was erected, and in 1926 an addition was built to the church and dedicated on Sunday, October 10.

Unless the church congregation should, at some time in the future, plan to move and dispose of this property, no effort should be made by the Service to acquire Lots 1 and 2, Block 7.⁶

B. House on Lot 4, Block 7

1. Location and Description

In 1866 there was a frame house on Lot 4. By 1884 this frame house had been replaced by a two-story brick house, which is still standing.⁷

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a single-story shed on the rear of the subject lot.⁸

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of the fences enclosing Lot 4 can be found. There were several trees between the rear of the house and the alley.

6. "Centennial Dedication Services, September 1942, Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church" (Springfield, 1942), pp. 8-10.

7. *Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866; Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.*

8. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

It has been impossible to ascertain who was living in this house at the time of the Eighth Census.

5. Recommendations

The brick house and frame outbuildings, currently on the lot, should be removed to facilitate construction of visitor facilities for the Lincoln Home National Historical Park.

C. House on Lot 5

1. Location and Description

There was a house on this lot in 1866, with a good possibility that it was here during the Lincoln era. The two-story frame structure currently on the lot was there by 1884.⁹

2. Outbuildings

By 1884 there were two outbuildings on this lot. The one on the northeast corner was a two-story stable, while the one at the southeast corner was a single-story shed.¹⁰

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of fences enclosing Lot 5 has been found. There were several trees on the front of the lot.¹¹

9. *Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866; Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.*

10. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

11. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

It has been impossible to ascertain the persons living in this house at the time of the Eighth Census.

5. Recommendations

Architectural Historian Judd on November 19, 1969, studied this structure's exterior and concluded that it does not date to the Lincoln era. This house should be removed to make way for the proposed area's visitor facilities.

D. Peter Field House

1. Location and Description

Located on Lot 6 was a two-story frame house with an "L." This structure is no longer standing.¹²

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a single-story frame shed on the southeast corner of the lot.¹³

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of the fences enclosing house and the alley has been found.¹⁴

12. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866*, pp. 55-62.

13. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

14. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

Although Peter Field owned the property, it is not known who was living in the house in 1860.¹⁵

5. Recommendations

Visitor facilities for the Lincoln Home National Historical Park will be constructed on the subject lot.

E. Ira Brown, Sr., House

1. Location and Description

Located on Lot 7 was a two-story frame house with two bays. This structure, although altered, may be extant.¹⁶

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a two-story frame shed on the rear of the lot.¹⁷

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of the fences enclosing Lot 7 has been found. There were several trees on the rear of the lot, and at least one in front of the Brown house.¹⁸

15. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

16. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866, pp. 55-62.*

17. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

18. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

Although we know that Ira Brown, Sr., owned the property, it is not known who was living in the house in 1860.¹⁹

5. Recommendations

A Historic Structures Report should be programmed for the Brown House, and if found to date to the 1860s, it can be re-located on 8th Street, and its exterior restored to that period.

F. Stephen Smith House

1. Location and Description

This dwelling, in which Lincoln's friends the Stephen Smiths lived, was an L-shaped, two-story frame house. This house was razed in the period 1890-1896.²⁰ Although Smith lived in the house, he did not own it. The house and lot had been purchased by Joseph B. Perkins in 1856 from Drake Harper.²¹

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a large, two-story frame stable on Lot 8. This stable was razed in the period 1890-1896.²²

19. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

20. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.*

21. Wayne C. Temple, "When Lincoln Left Town With Another Woman," *Lincoln Herald*, Winter 1966, p. 178.

22. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.*

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of the fences enclosing Lot 8 has been found. There were several trees bordering Seventh Street in front of the house, as well as several between the house and stable.²³

4. Occupants of the House in 1859

The Stephen Smiths rented the house and lot from Perkins in the period 1858 to February 1860. While living in this house, the Smiths' first child, Dudley M., was born on August 6, 1858. Smith at this time was a partner in the dry goods firm of C. M. & S. Smith.²⁴

5. Recommendations

Visitor facilities for the Lincoln Home National Historical Park will be constructed on Lot 8.

G. The William S. Burch House

1. Location and Description

Situated on Lot 9, Block 7, Elijah Iles Addition, was a story-and-one-half brick dwelling. This structure had been built by T. P. Loushbough, who purchased the lot in 1849. The main part of the house had a partially enclosed porch at its southwest

23. Beck & Pauli *Panorama*.

24. Temple, "When Lincoln Left Town With Another Woman," *Lincoln Herald*, Winter 1966, pp. 178-179.

corner. A single-story "L" was attached to the structure's west elevation. A photograph of the building's east and south elevations is found in this report.²⁵

2. Burch's Outbuildings

In 1884 there were two outbuildings on the lot. Both adjoined the alley. The larger, at the southwest corner, was a two-story structure, while the building attached to its north elevation was single-story.²⁶ Undoubtedly, the larger was a barn and the smaller a woodshed. The panoramic drawings of Springfield, circa 1870, depict one building, probably a barn, fronting on the alley.

3. Burch's Fences

It has been impossible to document the type of fencing enclosing Lot 9. The photograph of the Burch House taken after 1884--found in this report--shows a picket fence separating Lots 9 and 10.

4. Trees

In the 1880s there was a tree south of the walkway, leading from the house to the boardwalk.²⁷ *The Beck & Pauli Panorama*

25. Photograph of Loushbough House, files Illinois State Library; *Sanborn Map - 1884*; *Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866*, pp. 55-56.

26. *Sanborn Map - 1884*.

27. Photograph of Loushbough House, files Illinois State Library.

depicts five or six trees on the lot, between the house and barn.²⁸

5. Occupants of the House - 1860

In the period 1860-1870 this dwelling was occupied by William S. Burch. At the time of the visit of the enumerator for the Eighth Census, Burch, a widower, was living with his two children, Mary F. and Richard. The father, who clerked at Hurst & Ruth's Store, was 46 years old, the daughter 15, and the son 12. Burch, in 1860, valued his real estate at \$2,000 and his personal property at \$200.²⁹ Prior to the occupation of the house by Burch, it had been owned by Loushbough. In the period, 1857-1858, Loushbough rented the property to the Reverend H. W. Miner, and in 1859 the renter was Dr. J. F. Shearer.³⁰

6. Recommendations

The brick building currently located on Lot 9, Block 7, should be razed, and the Burch House reconstructed on its site. Architectural Historians Henry Judd and Thomas Crellin are satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to insure an accurate reconstruction. A four-board fence should be constructed to front on Eighth and Jackson streets. Unless additional graphics are located, it will be impossible to reconstruct Burch's outbuildings.

28. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

29. *Springfield City Directory for 1866.*

30. *Springfield City Directories for 1857, 1858, & 1859.*

H. The Ira Brown, Jr., House

1. Location and Description

The building located on Lot 10 was a single-story frame house, with a kitchen attached to its west elevation. Ira Brown, Jr., was the owner of the house and lot during the years, 1857-1859.³¹ This structure had been razed by 1884.³²

2. Outbuildings

There was a single-story shed at the rear of the lot.³³

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type or location of the fences enclosing the lot has been found. There were a number of trees in rear of the house.³⁴

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

The dwelling was occupied on July 14, 1860, by Richard and Matilda Ivers and their daughter Inez. The 42-year-old bricklayer valued his real estate at \$4,000. The Ivers by 1866 had removed from the property.³⁵

31. *Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866*, pp. 55-56; *Beck & Pauli Panorama*; *Proceedings of the Springfield City Council*, Jan. 1858, and Jan. 1859.

32. *Sanborn Map - 1884*.

33. *Beck & Pauli Panorama*.

34. *Ibid.*

35. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield*.

5. Recommendations

One of the period houses to be relocated from Seventh or Eighth streets can be relocated on Lot 10.

I. The Dean and Rosenwald Houses

1. Lots 11 - 13, Block 7, Elijah Iles Addition

On June 2, 1838, Abraham Lincoln paid Elijah Iles and his wife \$300 for Lots 12 and 13 in Block 7, Elijah Iles' Addition to the Town of Springfield. These lots were in the center of the block across the street from the property Lincoln purchased in 1844 for his home. Both lots he retained for a number of years. On March 30, 1850, he sold the south half of Lot 12 to Frederick S. and Harriet W. Dean for \$125, and on March 2, 1853, he sold Lot 13 and the north one-half of Lot 12 to Alexander Graham for \$375. Both Dean and Graham erected dwellings upon their lots, thus becoming neighbors of the Lincolns.³⁶

2. The Frederick Dean House

Frederick Dean erected a frame two-story house on Lot 11 and the south one-half of Lot 12. This dwelling was erected prior to 1857, because in that year Dean was living on the west side

³⁶. Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 60. Elijah Iles was one of the founders of Springfield, and captain of the company in which Lincoln served in the Black Hawk War.

of Eighth, between Market and Jackson. This house, although extensively altered, still stands.³⁷

3. Dean's Outbuildings

By 1884 there were three outbuildings on the property. There was a two-story frame stable on the southwest corner of the lot; a single-story shed between the stable and the north boundary of the property; and a two-story outbuilding in the rear and north of the dwelling.³⁸

4. Dean's Fences and Trees

No data as to the type and location of Dean's fences have been found. There were a number of trees between Dean's house and stable.³⁹

5. Occupants of the House in 1860

The Deans were not at home on July 14, 1860, when Enumerator Currier called; consequently, we do not have a list of the occupants of the house at that time.⁴⁰

6. The Rosenwald House

a. Occupants in 1860,

After purchasing Lot 13 and the north half of Lot 12 from Lincoln, Alexander Graham proceeded to erect a two-

37. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.*

38. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

39. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

40. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

story frame house. As he was in the building trade, Graham probably constructed the house. In 1856 Graham sold the property to Lemuel Ide. Ide rented out the house.

When the enumerator for the Eighth Census called at the house on July 14, 1860, it was rented to Henson Lyon, a farmer. In addition to Lyon there resided in the house, his son Thomas; Huldah Burge and her three children, George, Sophronia, and Clifton; and Miss H. M. Sotches.⁴¹

b. Occupants in 1870.

By 1866 the Lyons and Burges had moved. In 1868 the house and lots were purchased by Samuel Rosenwald, parents of Julius Rosenwald, the philanthropist.⁴² The enumerator for the Ninth Census, in 1870, reported that the house was occupied by Samuel Rosenwald, a merchant, and his family. Besides Rosenwald, the family consisted of his wife, Augusta, and five children--Bernard, Julius, Maurice, Samuel,

⁴¹. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield*. Under the numbering system then used in Springfield, this house was listed as 40 South Eighth.

⁴². Pratt, *Personal Finances*, p. 60. Henson Lyon had been born on July 28, 1790, in Loudoun County, Virginia. About 1800 his parents moved to Clark County, Kentucky, where on August 10, 1814, he married Nancy McCann. The newlyweds established a home in Shelbyville, where they raised a large family. In October 1834 the family moved to Sangamon County, Illinois, and purchased a farm two and one-half miles east of Springfield. Thomas was born on September 28, 1832, and died at the home of his brother, Harrison D., on August 16, 1866. Thomas never married. Power, *History of the Early Settlers*, pp. 469-470.

and Zelma. Living with the Rosenwalds were two others, Herentha Prell, a friend, and Lizzie Harmon, a servant.⁴³

The Rosenwalds continued to live in the house until 1886.⁴⁴

7. The Rosenwald Outbuildings

In 1884 there were two outbuildings on the Rosenwald property. Both structures were on the rear of the lot. The one on the southwest corner was a single-story shed, while the one adjoining on the north was two stories.⁴⁵

8. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type and location of the fences on the subject lots has been found. There were a number of trees behind the dwellings.⁴⁶

9. Samuel Rosenwald of Springfield

Samuel Rosenwald was born in Buende, near Minden, Prussia, June 18, 1822, where he attended school and was engaged in the mercantile business until 1854, when he emigrated to the United States. He came alone and landed in Baltimore, Maryland, where he remained for a year, and peddled with pack. He then went to Winchester, Virginia, and kept a clothing store one year, after

⁴³. *Ninth Census - City of Springfield.*

⁴⁴. Pratt, *Personal Finance*, p. 60.

⁴⁵. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

⁴⁶. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

which he returned to Baltimore and operated a store for nine months. While in Baltimore, he was united in marriage with Augusta Hammerslough, on August 23, 1857.

Rosenwald then entered into a partnership with L. Hammerslough in a clothing store at Peoria, Illinois. After six months he bought out Hammerslough and ran the store until 1860, when he went to Talladega, Alabama, and operated a clothing store one season, before traveling to Evansville, Indiana, to run a dry-goods store in 1861.⁴⁷ In the summer of 1861 he closed up operations in Evansville and moved to Springfield, where he took charge of the "Capitol Clothing House," which the Hammersloughs had established on the north side of the Public Square.

The Civil War changed the clothing business in the United States from a minor trade to big business. At first the government could not get enough uniforms in the United States and had to make purchases in Europe.

The Hammersloughs announced on July 26, 1862, in the *Illinois State Journal* that they had built an addition to their store, because of increased business and to accommodate a new custom clothing department. By this time Samuel Rosenwald had moved from the Chenery House into a home on 7th and Jackson Streets, where, on August 12, 1862, his second son, Julius, was born.

⁴⁷. *History of Sangamon County, Illinois* . . . (Chicago, 1881), pp. 709-710.

Hammerslough Bros. offered in May 1865, "thirty thousand Morning [sic] badges to be wholesaled at manufacturers' prices" for Abraham Lincoln's funeral in Springfield. In September 1866, the Hammersloughs advertised that they were manufacturing their own goods in the east and were prepared to sell both wholesale and retail clothing from their large stock. The firm announced in April 1867 that Mr. Rosenwald, a member of the firm, had returned from New York with a large, well-selected stock of fine cassimeres, children's clothing, etc.

The *Illinois State Journal* for March 29, 1868, disclosed that the partnership of Hammerslough Bros. had been dissolved, and that Samuel Rosenwald was the firm's successor, effective February 1, 1868. The notice stated that he had purchased the entire interest of Messrs. Julius, Louis, and Edward Hammerslough, and thereafter the firm advertised under the name of S. Rosenwald, "The C. O. D., one-price clothier."

The firm prospered. Samuel Rosenwald took another floor in the building he occupied, and then removed to larger quarters on the west side of the square in September 1876.

Julius attended public school in Springfield until 1879, when he went to New York to serve an apprenticeship in the clothing business with his uncles, the Hammersloughs.⁴⁸

48. M. R. Werner, *Julius Rosenwald, The Life of a Practical Humanitarian* (New York, 1939), pp. 6-13.

10. Recommendations

Historic Structures Reports should be programmed for the Dean and Rosenwald (Lyon) Houses, and their exteriors should be restored to their appearance circa 1860.

The Rosenwald Home has been acquired by the City of Springfield with an open-space grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Since then the Rosenwald Foundation has expressed interest in funding the restoration of the Rosenwald House. City authorities have contacted officials of HUD to see if they would be amenable to the restoration rather than the razing of the structure. If possible, the structure should be restored as part of the historic scene.

J. House on Lot 14, Block 7

1. Location and Description

In 1860 there was a house on Lot 14. By 1870 we know that the house was a two-story frame structure, with a single-story "L". This house, although modified, is standing.⁴⁹

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there were three frame outbuildings on the rear of the subject lot. The one in the middle was a two-story barn, while the ones on either side were single-story sheds.⁵⁰

⁴⁹. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866*, pp. 55-57.

⁵⁰. *Sanborn Map - 1884*.

3. Fences and Trees

No data on the type or location of the lot's fences has been found. There were trees between the house and outbuildings.⁵¹

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

On July 14, 1860, William H. Beedle and his servant, Kate Tierny, were living at this address. Beedle was a fireman, and as he told the enumerator that he owned no real estate, he undoubtedly rented the house.⁵² By 1866 Beedle was no longer residing at this address.⁵³

In 1870 the house may have been occupied by Ben and Matilda Richards and their large family. Living with the Richards were their four children, Phillip, William, Charles, and Lemuel; Richards' 70-year-old mother; and a servant, Sarah German.⁵⁴ The Richards were still living at this address in 1872.⁵⁵

51. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

52. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield; Springfield City Directory for 1861.*

53. *Springfield City Directory for 1866.*

54. *Ninth Census - City of Springfield.* Benjamin A. Richards was born March 3, 1829, in Nicholas County, Kentucky, the son of Andrew and Rosanna McCune Richards. He was married on October 10, 1850, in Sangamon County, to Matilda Hutchings. Ten children were born to the couple. Richards, in 1876, was the proprietor of a Springfield book and job printing company. Power, *Early Settlers*, p. 616.

55. *Springfield City Directory for 1872.*

5. Recommendations

A Historic Structures Report should be scheduled for this house, and its exterior restored to its appearance circa 1860.

K. The Ann J. Walters House

1. Location and Description

Situated on Lots 15 and 16 was a two-story, L-shaped, frame dwelling. The house fronted on Eighth Street.⁵⁶ The Walters House in the period, 1891-1896, was razed, and in its place on the subject lots were built four, two-story residences. These houses, although altered, still stand.⁵⁷

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there were two frame outbuildings on Lots 15 and 16. On the southwest corner of Lot 15 was a large two-story stable, while in the space formed by the "L" was a single-story shed.⁵⁸

3. Walters Fence and Trees

No data as to the type or location of Walters fences has been found. There were several trees in the backyard.⁵⁹

4. Occupants of the House - 1860

Residing on the property in 1860, as she had for the past 18 years, was the Widow Mary Ann Walters. With Mrs. Walters lived

56. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890.*

57. *Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.* 58. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

59. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

four of her children, Ann, Martin, Robert G., and Maria D. Mrs. Walters' 76-year-old mother, Agnes Sears, and ten-year-old Thomas Kalligen were likewise living at this address. Mrs. Walters valued her real estate at \$6,000.⁶⁰ By 1866 the Walters had removed from the neighborhood.⁶¹

5. Recommendations

The four houses now standing on Lots 15 and 16, along with the outbuildings, should be removed. Because of insufficient information, it will be impossible to reconstruct the Walters house. The area should therefore be left as open space.

60. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

61. *Springfield City Directory for 1866.*

V. BLOCK 11 RESIDENTS AND THEIR PROPERTY

A. Charles Arnold House

1. Location and Description

The dwelling located on Lot 1, Block 11, was occupied in 1860 by Charles Arnold. Arnold's House was a rectangular frame structure. The northwest section of the house was a story and one-half, while the remainder of the structure was single-story. Attached to the rear elevation was a frame lean-to.¹

2. Arnold's Outbuildings

Located at the northeast corner of the lot was a two-story frame barn.²

3. Arnold's Fences

The contemporary photographs showing the north side of Lot 1 fails to show any fencing. The same is true of the 1880 photographs of the area. There is no graphic evidence positioning or identifying the type of fencing fronting on Eighth Street.³

1. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Beck & Pauli Panorama; Photograph of Lincoln Home, circa 1880s.*

2. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Beck & Pauli Panorama; Photograph of Lincoln Home, Autumn of 1860.*

3. *Photographs of Lincoln Home, circa 1880s; Photograph of Lincoln Home, Autumn of 1860.*

4. Trees

There were four trees growing between the Jackson Street curb and the boardwalk.⁴

5. Occupants of the House in 1860

On July 14, 1860, there were six people living in this house. They were: Charles and Louisa Arnold and their four children, Charles D., Alfred V., Ellen R., and Emma S. The father, who had been sheriff of Sangamon County in the 1850s, listed his occupation as "miller." His eldest son, Charles, was a teacher. In reply to the questions of the census enumerator, the ex-sheriff valued his real estate at \$5,000 and his personal estate at \$500.⁵

Charles Arnold had purchased the house and lot from the Reverend Francis Springer in 1849. He was still living on the property with his wife and his children, Charles and Emma, in 1870. The past decade had been profitable for the ex-sheriff, and he now valued his real estate at \$20,000 and his personal estate at \$2,000.⁶

4. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

5. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.* The ages of the Arnolds in 1860 were: Charles 52, Louisa 42, Charles D. 20, Alfred V. 18, Ellen R. 15, and Emma S. 6.

6. *Ninth Census - City of Springfield.*

6. Recommendations

To restore the historic scene at the intersection of Jackson and Eighth streets, the Arnold House should be reconstructed. At present, there are insufficient graphics to undertake such a reconstruction. It is believed that the preparation of a Historic Structures Report for the Arnold House will provide the necessary documentation to insure an accurate reconstruction. The Photographs of the Arnold Barn, along with the floor plan found in the *Sanborn Map - 1884*, should provide sufficient data to reconstruct that structure.

B. J. P. Irwin's House

1. Location and Description

The house located on Lot 2, Block 11, was occupied in 1860 by J. P. Irwin. Irwin's dwelling was a frame structure, two-story in front and single-story in rear: its roof was of slate. There are no known photographs of the house, which is no longer extant.⁷

2. Irwin's Outbuildings

Located on the rear of the lot was a two-story brick stable.⁸

⁷. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

⁸. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

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3. Irwin's Fences and Trees

No information regarding the type and location of Irwin's fences has been found. There were several trees in the front of the dwelling, between the boardwalk and curb.⁹

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

J. P. Irwin, a bricklayer, and his family were residing in the house in 1860. Besides Irwin and his wife, Ann, the family included four boys (Washington, Horace, Israel, and Joseph) and four girls--Alice, Laura, Margret, and Mary. The oldest boy, 18-year-old Washington, was also a bricklayer. Irwin valued his real estate at \$1,800. Irwin and his family had been living at this address since 1858, and were still residing here in 1866.¹⁰

5. Recommendations

Because of the absence of graphics, it will be impossible to reconstruct the Irwin dwelling. Consideration should be given to restoring and relocating one of the period structures now located on Seventh or Ninth streets on the subject lot.

C. The Newman House

1. Location and Description

The house located on Lot 3, Block 11, was owned by Nelson New-

9. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

10. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

man. A two-story frame structure, dating at least to 1884, now stands on this lot.¹¹ This house could have been there in the 1850s.

2. Newman's Outbuildings

By 1884 there were two frame outbuildings on the side of the lot next to the alley. The one on the left facing the alley was a two-story barn and the one on the right a single-story woodshed.¹²

3. Newman's Fences and Trees

No information as to the type and location of the fences has been found. Between the boardwalk and the curb were several trees.¹³

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

In 1860 this house was probably occupied by Mrs. Sarah Cook and her family. Living with Mrs. Cook, a widow, were her unmarried children, Hamilton, Mary E., and Elbridge. Both boys were students. Also living with her were Lucinda Cook, probably a daughter-in-law, and Lucinda's six months old baby, Louisa. James and Julia Gormley likewise lived on the premises. Gormley listed his occupation as merchant.¹⁴

11. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

12. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

13. *Ibid.*

14. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

5. Recommendations

A Historic Structures Report should be prepared for this dwelling. If it is ascertained that the building was standing during the Lincoln era, it should be restored to its appearance, circa 1860.

D. The Cleveland House

1. Location and Description

In the period 1866-1870 the house on Lot 4, Block 11, was occupied by Charles S. Cleveland and his family. This single-story house had a shingle roof, and it had been razed by 1896.¹⁵

2. Cleveland's Outbuildings

There was in 1884 one outbuilding, a single-story shed, on the southeast corner of the lot.¹⁶

3. Cleveland's Trees and Fences

No information as to the type and location of his fences has been found. Between the boardwalk and the curb were several trees.¹⁷

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

In 1860 the house on this site may have been rented by F. H. Weber, a harnessmaker. Mr. and Mrs. Weber were the parents of

15. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

16. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

17. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

three young boys, Allen, James, and George. Living with the Webers was Mrs. Weber's mother-in-law, Mary E. Bloomfield, and a roomer, D. Fenderson.

During the period, 1866-1871, the house was rented by Charles Cleveland, a livery stable keeper. Residing with Cleveland was his wife, Sarah.¹⁸

5. Recommendations

The house currently located on this lot and dating to the early 1890s should be removed.

E. House on Lot 5, Block 11

1. Description and Location

The two-story frame house standing on this lot, although altered, may date to the Lincoln era. In 1884 this structure had a single-story "L."¹⁹

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there were two frame outbuildings on the rear of the lot. The one on the left fronting the alley was a two-story stable, while the one on the right was a single-story shed.²⁰

18. *Eighth and Ninth Census-City of Springfield; Springfield City Directories for 1863, 1866, 1867, & 1868.*

19. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896.*

20. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

3. Trees and Fences

No data as to the type and location of the fences has been found. Between the boardwalk and the curb were several trees, while there was a similar number in the backyard.²¹

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

It has been impossible to ascertain whether the Webers lived in this house or the one on Lot 4.

5. Recommendations

A Historic Structures Report should be programmed for this dwelling. If it is ascertained that this house was standing in the Lincoln years, its exterior should be restored to its appearance circa 1860.

F. The Robinson House

1. Location and Description

In 1860 there were two small frame dwellings on Lot 6, Block 11. By 1866 at least one of these had disappeared, to be replaced by a large two-story frame house, which, although altered, is extant.²²

21. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

22. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a large frame carriage house on the rear of the lot.²³

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type and location of fencing has been found. Between the boardwalk and curbing were several trees.²⁴

4. Occupants of the Property in 1860

In 1860 there were two households living on the lot. Jameson Jenkins and his family lived in one house, and Jane Pelham in the other. With Jenkins lived his wife, Elizabeth, and his daughter, Nancy, and a mulatto washerwoman, Quitian Watkins. The Jenkinses were also mulattos, and the father listed his occupation as drayman. When Lincoln rode to the depot to take the cars that were to carry him to Washington, Jenkins drove his carriage. Jane Pelham told the enumerator for the Eighth Census that she was a "washerwoman."²⁵

While the Jenkinses were living at this address in 1861, as they had been since 1857, they were gone by 1866. In that year, Henson Robinson, a stove dealer, was residing at 63 South Eighth Street. In 1870 Robinson, who was then 31, was living with his wife and their three children, Lydia, Maggie, and Charles. Liz-

23. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

24. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

25. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

zie Sneering roomed and boarded with the Robinsons. In response to the enumerator's question, Robinson listed the value of his real estate at \$3,000.²⁶

5. Recommendations

A Historic Structures Report should be programmed for the Robinson House, and if it dates to the 1860s, its exterior should be restored to its appearance of that period.

G. Solomon Allen House

1. Location and Description

In 1860 Solomon Allen owned Lots 7 and 8, Block 11. His dwelling, a single-story frame structure, was on Lot 8. Allen's house was razed between 1890 and 1896.²⁷

2. Outbuildings

In 1884 there were two outbuildings on Allen's property. Both these structures were on the rear of the lot. The two-story frame stable at the northeast corner of Lot 7 is still standing, while the single-story frame shed has disappeared.²⁸

3. Fences and Trees

No data as to the type and location of Allen's fences has

26. *Ninth Census - City of Springfield; Springfield City Directories for 1857, 1858, 1861, 1866, and 1868.*

27. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map, 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

28. *Ibid.*

been found. Between the boardwalk and curbing there were several trees, while there were a similar number in the backyard.²⁹

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

The Allens lived on the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson for many years. They were residing there in 1857 and in 1870. In 1860 a daughter, Elizabeth, was at home with her parents. Solomon Allen, who listed his occupation as "gunsmith," valued his real estate in 1860 at \$2,000. Ten years later, when he was 82 years old, its value had increased to \$3,000.³⁰

5. Recommendations

The buildings currently on these lots, with the exception of Allen's stable, should be removed. A Historic Structures Report should be programmed for the stable, and its exterior restored to its appearance, circa 1860.

H. Oramel Clark House

1. Location and Description

In 1860, Oramel Clark owned Lots 9 and 10, Block 11. His dwelling, a two-story frame structure, with a single-story frame wing attached to its north elevation, stood until after the turn of the century.³¹

29. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

30. *Eighth & Ninth Census - City of Springfield.*

31. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Peris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Peris*

2. Clark's Outbuildings

There were in 1884 three outbuildings on the subject lots. On the northwest corner was a two-story frame barn. Adjoining the barn's south elevation was a single-story frame shed, while between the single-story wing of the house and Clark's fence was the third outbuilding.³²

3. Clark's Fences and Trees

No data as to the type and location of Clark's fencing has been found. There were a number of trees on Lots 9 and 10.³³

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

Oramel Clark was living on this property in 1860 with his wife and four daughters--Emaline, Martha, Susan, and Caroline. In that year he valued his real estate at \$6,000.³⁴

Clark had been born August 11, 1792, in Lebanon, Connecticut, and taken by his parents to Berkshire County, Massachusetts, in 1797, and from there to Cooperstown, New York. Clark served as a non-commissioned officer in the War of 1812. In 1817 he emigrated to Kaskaskia, Illinois, and in 1819 moved to Menard County. He was the third man to pre-empt land on the north side

Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama. In 1858 Clark had paid Dollman & Graham \$150 for repairs to his dwelling. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, March 24, 1859.

32. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

33. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.* 34. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

of the Sangamon. The following year, he walked to New York to visit his parents. On returning to Illinois, he married Jane C. Stewart of Fancy Creek. In 1821 he purchased the pre-emption right to a farm on Fancy Creek, ten miles from Springfield. He remained there until the death of his wife in 1832, when he returned to New York.

Clark was back in Illinois in 1836, where he married Judith Davis of Elkhart. Two years later, they moved to Springfield, where Mr. Clark lived until his death on September 9, 1863.³⁵

5. Recommendations

The buildings on Lots 9 and 10 should be razed and the area turned into open space.

I. Andrew Lumpp House

1. Location and Description

Situated on Lot 11, Block 11, was a single-story frame house, occupied at the time of Lincoln's election to the presidency by Andrew Lumpp, a carpenter. In the period, 1890-1896, the structure was raised to a story and one-half. This building is no longer standing.³⁶

35. Power, *Early Settlers*, 204-205.

36. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

2. Lumpp's Outbuildings

In 1884 there were two outbuildings, both fronting on the alley, on Lumpp's property. The north building was a two-story frame stable, while the other was a shed.³⁷

3. Lumpp's Fences and Trees

No data as to the type and location of Lumpp's fences had been found. There were several trees in the rear of the house.³⁸

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

Andrew Lumpp, his wife, and their three children--George, Andrew, and Mary--were living in the dwelling on July 14, 1860, at the time of Enumerator Currier's visit. The German-born carpenter valued his real estate at \$6,000.³⁹ Lumpp, who had been living on the property as early as 1857, was still residing there ten years later.⁴⁰

5. Recommendations

The structures on Lot 11 should be razed, as part of the proposal to turn the east one-half of Block 11 into open space.

J. H. B. Patrick's House

1. Location and Description

There was a single-story brick house, with frame "L" on

37. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

38. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

39. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

40. *Springfield City Directories for 1857, 1858, 1861, 1866, & 1867.*

Lot 12. This dwelling, which was standing in 1896, has now disappeared.⁴¹

2. Patrick's Outbuildings

In 1884 there were three single-story outbuildings on Lot 12. One was on the southwest corner; one about midway between the front and rear of the lot and abutting on the south fence line; and one in rear of the brick part of the house.⁴²

3. Patrick's Fences and Trees

No data as to the type and location of Patrick's fencing has been found. There were several trees in the back yard.⁴³

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

In July 1860 the house was occupied by H. B. Patrick, a railroad engineer. Living with Patrick were his wife, Margaret, and their one-year-old daughter, Lillian. The Patricks had two roomers, Susan Swope and George Worthy.⁴⁴ The Patricks, who rented the house, had moved by 1866.⁴⁵

41. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama; Minimum Tariff of Rates, 1866*, pp. 55-61.

42. *Sanborn Map - 1884.*

43. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

44. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

45. *Springfield City Directories for 1857, 1858, 1861, & 1866.*

5. Recommendations

The structures on Lot 12, which do not date to the Lincoln era, should be removed, as part of the proposal to convert the east one-half of Block 11 into open space.

K. D. G. Ives' House

1. Location and Description

There was a single-story frame house with an "L" on Lot 13. This structure, which was standing in 1896, has disappeared.⁴⁶

2. Ives' Outbuildings

In 1884 there was a large frame single-story shed on the rear of Lot 13.⁴⁷

3. Ives' Fences and Trees

No data as to the type and location of Ives' fencing has been found. There were several trees in the back yard.⁴⁸

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

Living in the house in 1860 were D. G. Ives and his family. Besides Ives and his wife, Catherine, the family included three children: Samuel, Edward, and Hannah. Ives, who had moved by 1866, valued his real estate at \$1,000.⁴⁹

⁴⁶: Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.

⁴⁷. Sanborn Map - 1884.

⁴⁸. Beck & Pauli Panorama.

⁴⁹. Eighth Census - City of Springfield; Springfield City Directories for 1857, 1858, 1861, and 1866.

5. Recommendations

The structures on Lot 13 should be razed, as a part of the plan to turn the east one-half of Block 11 into open space.

L. Lot 14

1. Description

In the Lincoln era there were no buildings on Lot 14.⁵⁰

M. The William Fawcett Home

1. Location and Description

The dwelling on Lot 15, Block 11, was occupied in 1860 by William Fawcett and his family. Fawcett's house was a single-story frame structure with an "L."⁵¹ The rear elevation of the Fawcett House appears in a photograph made of the Lincoln Home in the autumn of 1860.⁵²

2. Fawcett's Outbuildings

Fawcett and his neighbor on Lot 16 shared a single-story shed. The shed's north elevation can be seen in the photograph of the Lincoln Home taken in the autumn of 1860.⁵³

50. *Minimum Tariff of Rates*, 1866, pp. 55-61.

51. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

52. Photograph of Lincoln House - Autumn of 1860.

53. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Photograph of the Lincoln Home - Autumn of 1860.*

3. Fawcett's Fences and Trees

No information regarding the type and location of Fawcett's fences has been found. There were several trees on the lot.⁵⁴

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

William Fawcett, a porter, rented the house in 1860. Living with the 50-year-old Fawcett were his wife, Eliza, and their five children: William, Andrew, Jane, Eliza, and Mary. Thirty-year-old William was employed as a moulder. The parents, as well as the children, had been born in Ireland.⁵⁵ The Fawcetts had removed from the property by 1866.⁵⁶

5. Recommendations

Architectural Historian Henry Judd on November 19, 1969, examined the exterior of this structure and concluded that it does not date to the Lincoln years. The buildings on Lot 15 should accordingly be removed, as part of the plan to turn the east one-half of Block 11 into open space.

N. The Joseph Wood House

1. Location and Description

In 1860 there was a story and one-half frame house with a

54. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

55. *Eighth Census - City of Springfield.*

56. *Springfield City Directories for 1859, 1861, and 1866.*

single-story "L" on Lot 16, Block 11. This dwelling had been erected in 1857 by Wood at a cost of \$500. This lot was owned by Joseph Wood. By 1896 the Wood dwelling had been replaced by a two-story frame structure.⁵⁷

2. Wood's Outbuilding

Wood and his neighbor, Fawcett, shared a single-story shed. The shed's north elevation can be seen in a photograph of the Lincoln Home taken in the fall of 1860.⁵⁸

3. Wood's Fences and Trees

Wood's lot on the west and north was bounded by a four-board fence. It has been impossible to determine whether the fencing on the east and south sides of the lot were of this type.⁵⁹ There were several trees on the lot in rear of the house.⁶⁰

4. Occupants of the House in 1860

It has been impossible to determine who was living in the

57. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1890; Sanborn-Perris Map - 1896; Beck & Pauli Panorama; Springfield, City Improvements, In the Year 1857*, p. 7.

58. *Sanborn Map - 1884; Photograph of Lincoln Home - Autumn of 1860.*

59. *Photograph of the Lincoln Home - Autumn of 1860.*

60. *Beck & Pauli Panorama.*

house in 1860. We know that Joseph Wood owned the property in 1858,⁶¹ and he was living on it in 1866.⁶²

5. Recommendations

The structures on Lot 16 should be removed, as a part of the plan to turn the east one-half of Block 11 into open space.

61. Proceedings of the Springfield City Council, Jan. 1859.

62. *Springfield City Directory for 1866.*

#

VI. STREETS, GUTTERS, SIDEWALKS, AND CROSSWALKS

A. Streets

1. Setting

The Illinois Legislature in 1857 enacted legislation redefining the boundaries of Springfield to include an area of nearly four square miles. The city had been laid out into blocks, separated by broad and spacious streets. Springfield, by the end of 1858, was described by one of its boosters as

regularly and evenly built up with elegant dwellings or pleasant cottages, in most cases even out to the limits, and presenting on all sides beautiful lawns, cultivated gardens, and highly ornamented pleasure grounds.¹

The profusion of shrubbery and shade trees "lining the streets or along the front yards" had elicited favorable comments from visitors. The 25 miles of sidewalks placed Springfield far ahead of most western towns of similar size and population.²

2. Condition of Streets in 1860

The proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park is bounded on the north by Capitol (Market Street), on the south by Edwards Street, on the west by Seventh Street, and on the east by Ninth

1. *Daily Illinois State Journal*, March 24, 1859.

2. *Ibid.*

Street. The Lincoln Home is located at the intersection of Jackson and Eighth Streets. In 1860 these streets had a width of approximately 55 feet, and they were unpaved.

3. Condition of Streets in 1887

It was 1870 before an attempt was made to pave any streets in Springfield. In that year the streets around the square were paved with sawed blocks, laid in a manner resembling the Nicholson pavement. Two years later, a section of Washington Street west of Fifth was paved with slag. The first permanent street paving was done in 1878, when red cedar block pavement was put down in front of the Government Building, the Journal Building, and the Leland Hotel. By 1887 Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Capitol (Market) streets had been paved with white cedar blocks. Edwards and Jackson street had yet to be paved.³

4. Street Maintenance in the Lincoln Era

The City Engineer on May 15, 1855, was directed to see that Jackson Street, from the boundary between the 3d and 4th Wards, was graded eastward to the city limits. At the same time, he was to estimate the quantity of earth to be removed on Ninth Street, between Jackson and Edwards, to reduce the grade to that

3. *Souvenir of Springfield, 1892, Illinois State Journal* (Springfield, 1892), p. 10; "Map Showing the Paved Streets in the City of Springfield, Jan. 1, 1887, S. A. Bullard, City Clerk."

previously established.⁴ Asa Eastman took the job of grading the streets, for which he was paid \$36.⁵ At periodic intervals, during the Lincoln era, the streets were graded. Plows, drags, and slips were employed in their work.⁶

5. Recommendations

Within the Historical Park, Eighth and Jackson streets should be restored to their appearance circa 1860. Soil-cement will be used to stabilize the surface of the streets to control the mud after storms.

B. Gutters and Curbing

1. There were gutters throughout the area during the Lincoln era, and they required frequent maintenance. For example:

a. Eighth Street Gutters

On August 22, 1853, the City Council ordered the Street Commissioner to grade and clean out the gutters on the east side of Eighth, between Edwards and Adams.⁷ Seven years later, in May 1860, the Street Supervisor saw that the

4. Proceedings of the Springfield City Council, May 15, 1855.

5. Ibid., July 9, 1855.

6. Ibid., Aug. 6, 1855; *The Daily Journal*, Dec. 21, 1859.

7. Proceedings of the Springfield City Council, Aug. 22, 1853.

Eighth Street gutters, between Monroe and Edwards, were plowed and scraped.⁸

b. Jackson Street Gutters

The Street Supervisor was ordered by the City Council on October 1, 1855, to open the gutters on both sides of Jackson from Sixth to Ninth.⁹ Thirty-three months later, on July 26, 1858, the Council recommended that "flat gutters of sufficient width be made on Jackson Street at the crossings of 7th and 8th."¹⁰ Three weeks before, the Council had ordered that box culverts or aprons be built at the subject crossings.¹¹

c. Seventh Street Gutters

On November 7, 1856, the City Council directed the Street Supervisor to "cut out the gutters" on Seventh Street, between Monroe and Cook.¹²

d. Ninth Street Gutters

The City Council on August 22, 1853, directed the Street Commissioner to grade and clean out the gutters on the

8. Ibid., June 10, 1860. Lincoln having been nominated for the Presidency in May, the City Council undoubtedly was influenced by this development in ordering this work.

9. Ibid., Oct. 1, 1855.

10. Ibid., July 26, 1858.

11. Ibid., July 8, 1858.

12. Ibid., Nov. 17, 1856.

east side of Ninth, between Market and Cook.¹³ Three years later, on April 7, 1856, the Council instructed the Street Supervisor to "cut out and repair gutters on west side of 9th and on the east side of Block 11," Elijah Iles Addition, so that rainwater would pass under the bridge.¹⁴ Evidently this did not work, because on May 18, 1857, the Council ordered the Street Supervisor "to construct cribs or brakes in the gutters on 9th Street" to prevent them from washing out.¹⁵

The Council on April 26, 1858, directed the Street Supervisor to fill up the gutter on the east side of Ninth, south of Market. It was mid-June before this project was undertaken.¹⁶

e. Market Street Gutters

On July 30, 1855, the City Council had the Street Commissioner reopen the gutter on the south side of Capitol (Market) Street, fronting the Widow Walters' property.¹⁷

2. Gutter Aprons

Gutter aprons were installed in the late 1850s at the intersection of Jackson and Seventh and Jackson and Eighth.¹⁸

13. Ibid., Aug. 22, 1853.

14. Ibid., April 7, 1856.

15. Ibid., May 18, 1857.

16. Ibid., April 26 and June 7, 1858.

17. Ibid., July 30, 1855. Mrs. Walters owned Lots 15 and 16, Block 7.

18. Ibid., July 8, 1858, and June 6, 1859. Gutter aprons were like-

3. Ninth Street Bridges

Two pedestrian bridges, crossing the gutters, were built in 1854 at the intersection of Ninth and Jackson. These bridges were on the east and west sides of Ninth Street.¹⁹

4. Storm Culverts

In 1853 storm culverts were installed on each side of Capitol (Market) at its intersections with Eighth and Ninth streets. These culverts, having rotted, were replaced in the summer of 1858.²⁰

5. Alley Crossings

Owners of carriages, such as the Lincolns, complained that in entering Jackson Street from the alley, the gutter presented somewhat of an obstacle. The City Council accordingly on June 2, 1856, had the Street Supervisor "lay down [plank] crossings on the alleys" on both sides of Jackson Street, between Sixth and Ninth.²¹

6. Curbing

The curbing on Eighth, Ninth, and Jackson Streets consisted of "good 3-inch planking, fronting, set with good oak posts,

wise put in on the east and west sides of Eighth, at its intersection with Edwards.

19. Ibid., June 19 and Aug. 14, 1854.

20. Ibid., June 13 & Oct. 17, 1853, and June 10, 1858.

21. Ibid., June 2, 1856.

well spiked." Photographs taken of the Lincoln Home in the period 1860-1865 distinctly show the exterior face of the curbing at the northeast corner of Eighth and Jackson.²²

7. Recommendations

Within the core-area of the Historical Park, gutters and curbing identical to that depicted in photographs of the Lincoln Home in the period 1860-1865 should be constructed. The gutters should be stabilized with soil cement. Gutter aprons should be positioned at the intersection of Eighth and Jackson, while plank alley crossing should be installed in the core-area.

C. Sidewalks

1. Generalizations

By the end of 1858 there were 25 miles of sidewalks in Springfield. While some of these walks were brick, the great majority were board. In the residential areas the width of the walkway varied. The property owners were held responsible by the City Council for the construction and up-keep of the walkway fronting their lot.

2. Sidewalks - East Side of Eighth Street

On June 13, 1853, the Board of Aldermen of Springfield received a petition from Abraham Lincoln, Charles Arnold, and

22. Ibid., July 25, 1859.

several of their neighbors "praying that certain sidewalks on the east side of Eighth Street, between Cook and Adams, be graded and paved or planked." ²³

Alderman Priest of the 4th Ward made a motion, and the Council ordered that a sidewalk on the east side of Eighth, between Edwards and Adams, be graded and paved or planked to a width of four feet by July 25. If paved, "good paving brick" curbed with good, two-inch oak curbing, were to be used, and if planked the materials were to consist of two-inch oak or pine, spiked to good three-by-four-inch oak cross pieces not more than four feet apart." Priest's motion was passed, and the Street Commissioner was directed to give public notice to the "owners of lots fronting or adjoining said walks" of what was expected of them.²⁴

A study of period photographs of the intersection of Eighth and Jackson demonstrates that Lincoln's neighbor to the north constructed a boardwalk of the minimum width in front of his lots. Lincoln, however, paved the walkway in front of his lot with brick to a width of between eight and ten feet.

3. Sidewalks - West Side of Eighth Street

In the period between 1853 and 1860 boardwalks four or five feet in width were built on the west side of Eighth from Adams to Jackson.

23. Ibid., June 13, 1853; Brown, *Through Lincoln's Door*, p. 25.

24. *Proceedings of the Springfield City Council*, June 13, 1853.

4. Sidewalks - North and South Sides of Jackson Street.

The City Council on September 3, 1855, ordered the property owners, on both sides of Jackson Street between Sixth and Ninth, to construct sidewalks. These walks were to be not less than five feet wide and to be "laid to the established grade." The property owner could build the walk fronting his property of large paving brick or of "good" two-inch pine planking, spiked to oak cross pieces not more than four feet apart.²⁵

Several of the property owners dragged their feet, and on October 1, R. W. Diller and others requested the Council to grant them an extension in laying their sidewalks. The Council was agreeable, and extensions until the spring of 1856 were granted the petitioners.²⁶ During the fourth week of March, it was called to the attention of the Board that a number of the Jackson Street property owners had not constructed the sidewalks for which they were responsible. The Council accordingly on March 24, 1856, "ordered that the order for a side walk on both sides of Jackson Street between 6th and 9th . . . be enforced in accordance with the sidewalk ordinance."²⁷ This brought results, and within a few weeks the sidewalks had been completed, inspected, and pronounced satisfactory.

25. Ibid., Sept. 3, 1855.

26. Ibid., Oct. 1, 1855.

27. Ibid., March 24, 1856.

5. Sidewalk - South Side of Capitol (Market) Street

The City Council, taking cognizance of the failure of the property owners to build walks, ordered on December 4, 1854, that a sidewalk be built on the north side of Lot 16, in Block 7, and on the north side of Lot 16, in Block 10, Elijah Iles Addition. The walks in question were to be built to a width of five feet.²⁸

On June 11, 1860, the City Council called upon the Street Supervisor to notify the property owners on the south side of Market from Seventh to Tenth to relay and repair their sidewalks.²⁹

6. Sidewalks - East and West Side of Ninth

At its meeting on June 27, 1853, the City Council voted to have the Street Commissioners see that sidewalks were constructed on the west side of Ninth between Capitol (Market) and Edwards, and on the east side of Ninth between Capitol (Market) and Cook. The subject walks were to have a width of four feet and could be either paved or planked. If paved--good paving bricks, with good two-inch oak curbing, were to be used, and if planked they were to be planked with two-inch oak or pine plank, spiked to "good three by four-inch cross pieces or stringers, placed not more than four feet apart."³⁰

28. Ibid., Dec. 4, 1854. Lot 16, Block 7, belonged to the Widow Walters, while Lot 16, Block 10, was owned by Henry Morse.

29. Ibid., June 11, 1860.

30. Ibid., June 27, 1853.

The sidewalks put down in 1853 had outlived their usefulness by the summer of 1859. Consequently, on July 25 the City Council had the sidewalks on both sides of Ninth between Adams and Cook streets taken up and relaid to the established grade.³¹

7. Sidewalks - Edwards Street

The Council on June 15, 1857, had the owners of the lots fronting on Edwards Street, between Sixth and Ninth, build sidewalks. These walks were six feet wide, a few being paved and the rest planked.³²

8. Recommendations

In the core-area of the Historical Park, the sidewalks should be board or brick and of the same type and dimensions as they were in the Lincoln era.

D. Crosswalks

1. Locations and Descriptions

In the period between 1856 and 1859 plank crosswalks were constructed by the City of Springfield at all intersections in the area proposed for inclusion in the Lincoln Home National Historical Park. Several photographs of the Lincoln Home in the period 1860-1865 show details of the construction of the crosswalks.³³

31. Ibid., July 25, 1859.

32. Ibid., June 15, 1857.

33. Ibid., Sept. 3, 1855, June 8, 9, 11, 1856, and May 3, 1858; *Daily Journal*, Dec. 21, 1859.

2. Recommendations

The four plank crosswalks should be reconstructed at the intersection of Eighth and Jackson Streets.

E. Street Lamps

1. General Remarks

Eighteen hundred and fifty-three saw the first street lamps in Springfield. Lamp posts--for oil lamps--were erected at the corners of the square in January. A year later the City Council gave the Springfield Gas Company permission to lay pipes in the streets and alleys on condition that it would have a plant in operation by May 1855, and that it would furnish light at the rate of \$25 per year for each lamp. The company turned gas into the mains four months earlier than it had promised. Soon thereafter every store around the square was lighted with the new fuel. Within a short time the pipes were extended to the residence districts, and Springfield's opulent citizens--"or 'the quality' as the phrase then went--parted forever with candles and lard oil."³⁴

Although there were lamps on Seventh and Capitol (Market)

34. Paul M. Angle, *"Here I Have Lived," A History of Lincoln's Springfield, 1827-1865* (Springfield, 1935), p. 178; Power, *History of Springfield*, p. 52.

streets in the Lincoln era, there were no street lamps near the intersection of Eighth and Jackson.³⁵

2. Recommendations

The street lamps currently in the core-area should be removed, as they are incompatible with the historic scene.

35. Proceedings of the Springfield City Council.

#####

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ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATE I

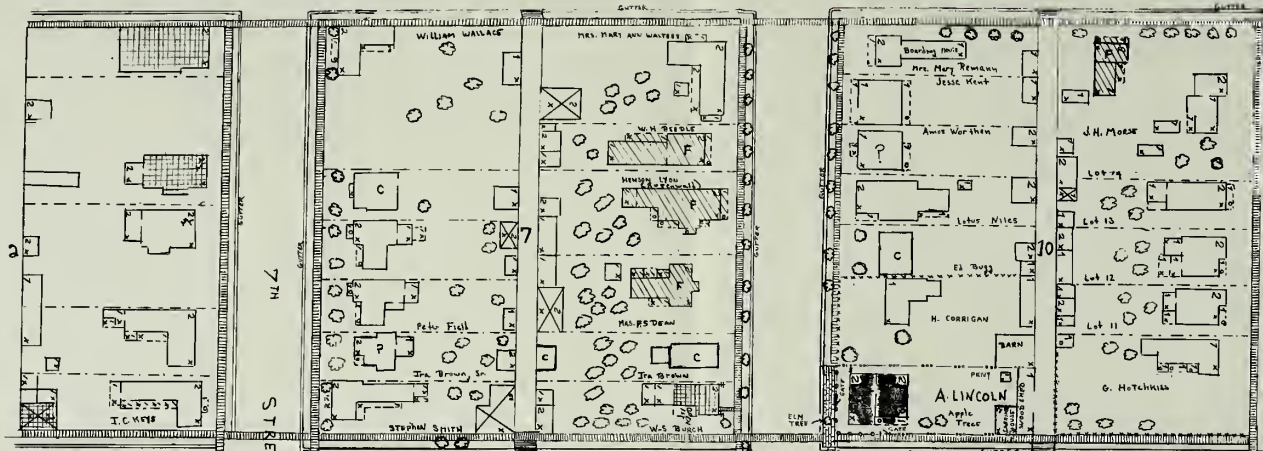
HISTORICAL BASE MAP

PROPOSED LINCOLN HOME HISTORICAL PARK
CIRCA 1860

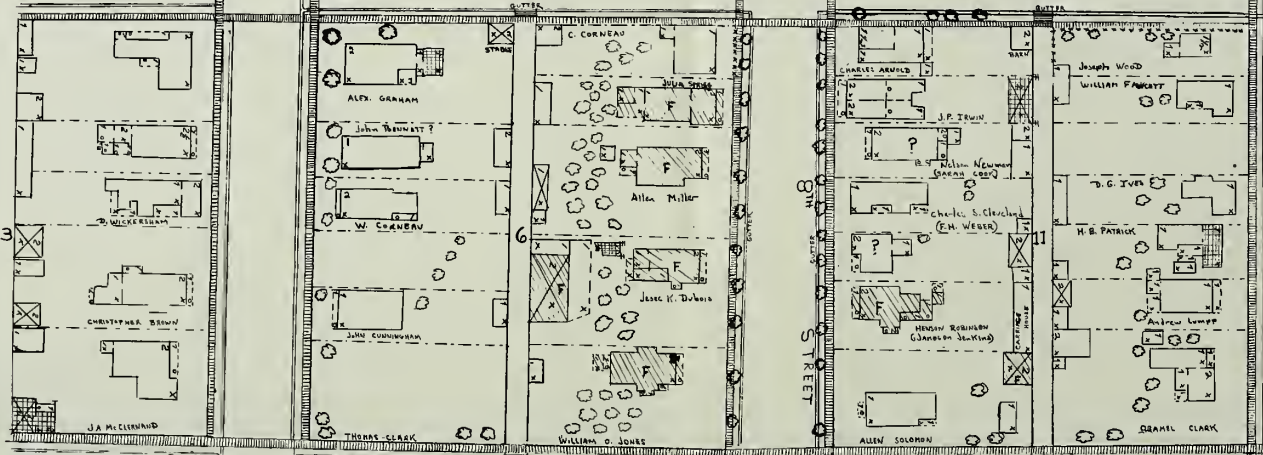
FT

SQUARE

MARKET STREET
(Now CAPITOL STREET)



JACKSON STREET



EDWARDS STREET

MARKET SQUARE

STREET

9TH STREET

STREET

PLATE I
HISTORICAL BASE MAP
PROPOSED LINCOLN HOME HISTORICAL PARK
CIRCA 1860

SCALE OF FEET
0 50 100 150 200

- FRAME STRUCTURES
- BRICK STRUCTURES
- ICE STRUCTURE (SHOWN AS BUILDING CONSTRUCTION)
- STABLE
- BOARD SIDEWALKS
- BRICK WALK (COMMON ROAD PATTERNS)
- PICKET FENCE
- BOARD FENCE
- POLE-BOARD FENCE
- FENCE TYPE UNKNOWN
- ISLAND STRUCTURES (BUILDING (FRAMES))
- STRUCTURES THAT MAY HAVE EXISTED IN 1860
- SHINGLE SHED
- SLATE OR TIN ROOF
- BUTTER
- TREE
- LINCOLN HOUSE



ORIENTATION	
PREPARED	
DESIGNED	
DRAWN	
CHECKED	

DESCRIPTION OF REVISION		DATE	SURNAME
SYMBOL			
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION OF HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE		REGION	PCP
TITLE OF DRAWING LOCATION WITHIN PARK NAME OF PARK		DRAWING NO.	DATE
SHEET	TITLE	SHEET	OF

BASIC DATA

PLATE II

Photograph of Lincoln Home, 1860, by J. A. Whipple. Willie and Tad are with Lincoln inside the fence. Outside (the blurred figure) is a playmate of the children, Isaac R. Diller. Note Corrigan's House, Trees, and Fence, and the absence of shrubs and climbing vines in the Lincoln yard.



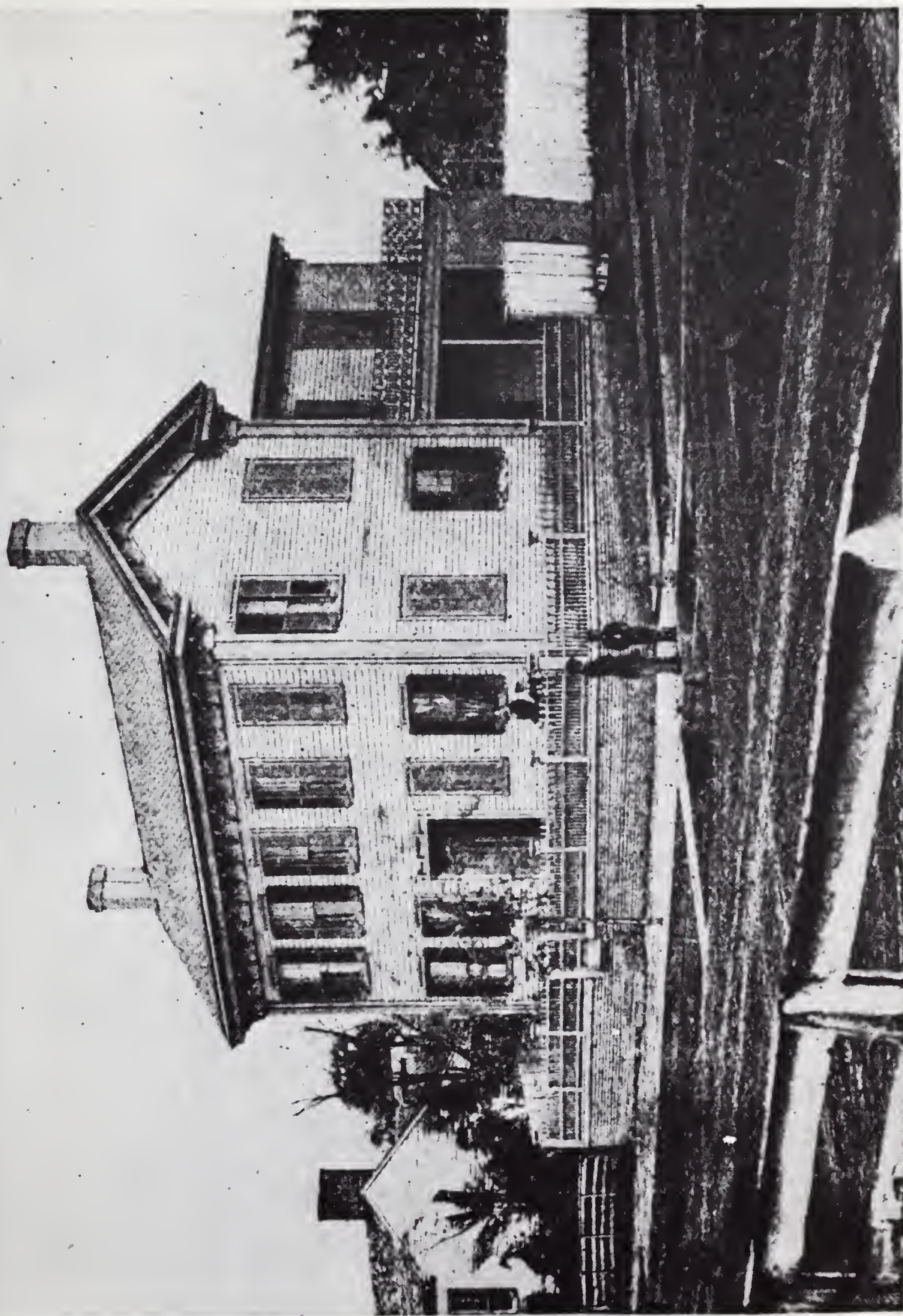
PLATE III

Photograph of the Lincoln Home, during the Summer of 1860, at the time of a Republican Rally, photographer unknown. Note Corrigan's Barn, Lincoln's Privy and Woodshed, Arnold's Barn, Fawcett's House, and Wood's Fence.



PLATE IV

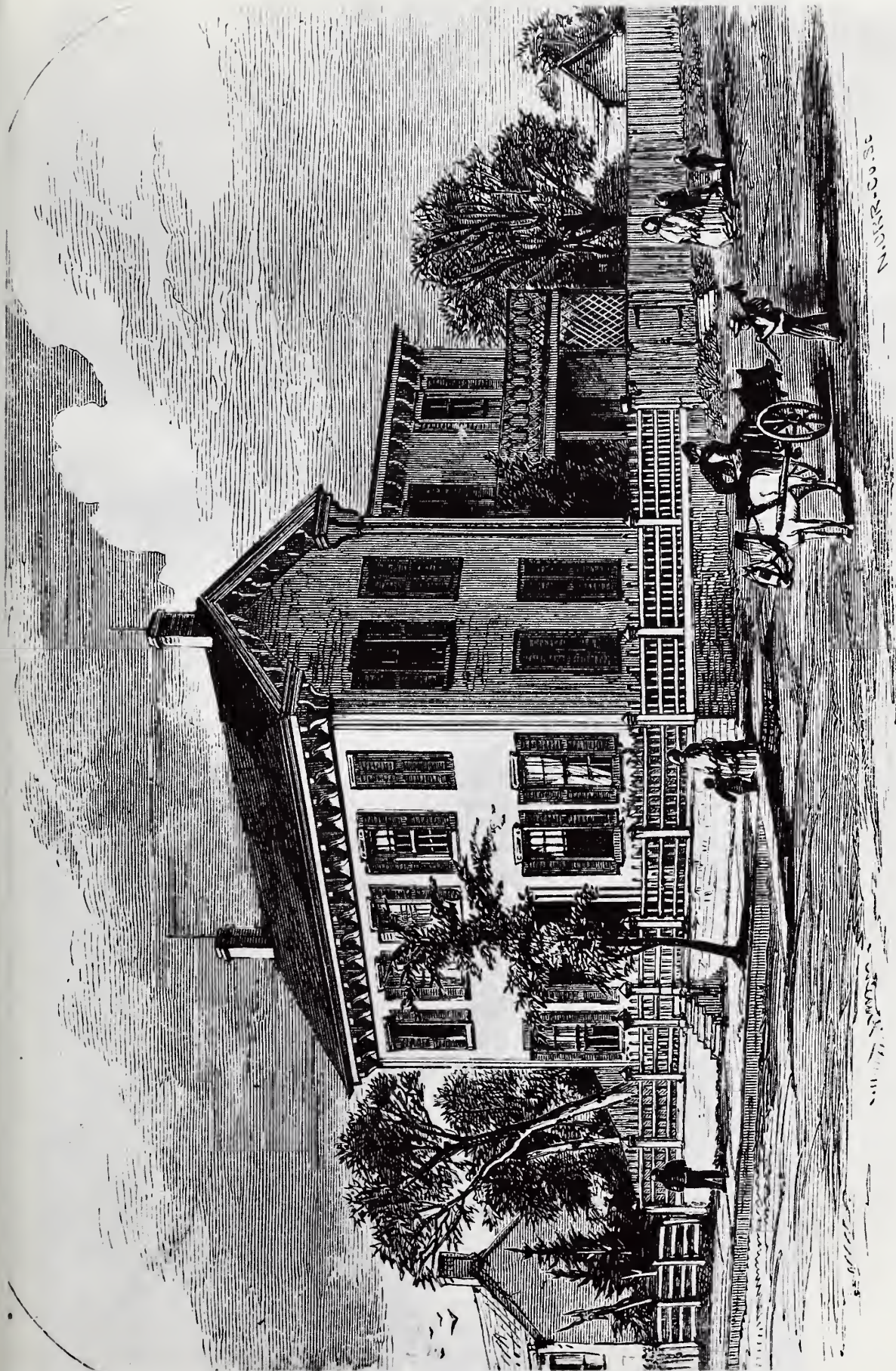
Photograph of Lincoln Home, 1860, by J. A. Whipple. Lincoln and Tad are in the front yard. Note south elevation of Corrigan House, Corrigan's Fence, Walk, and Trees, condition of streets, crossways, and Corneau's Fence.



LINCOLN HOME, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

PLATE V

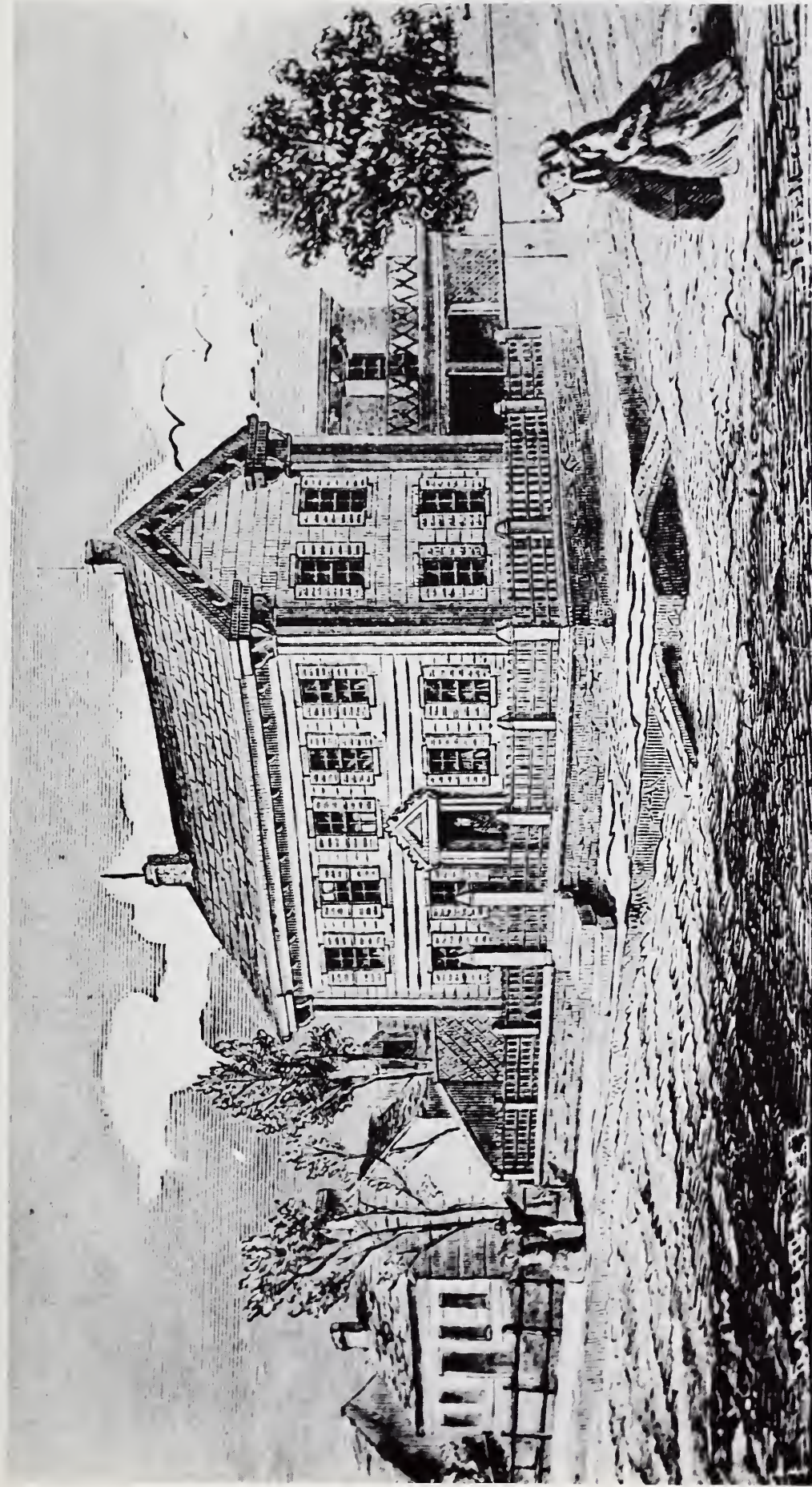
Engraving of Lincoln Home by N. Orr Co., circa 1863, courtesy Library
of Congress.



FORMER RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

PLATE VI

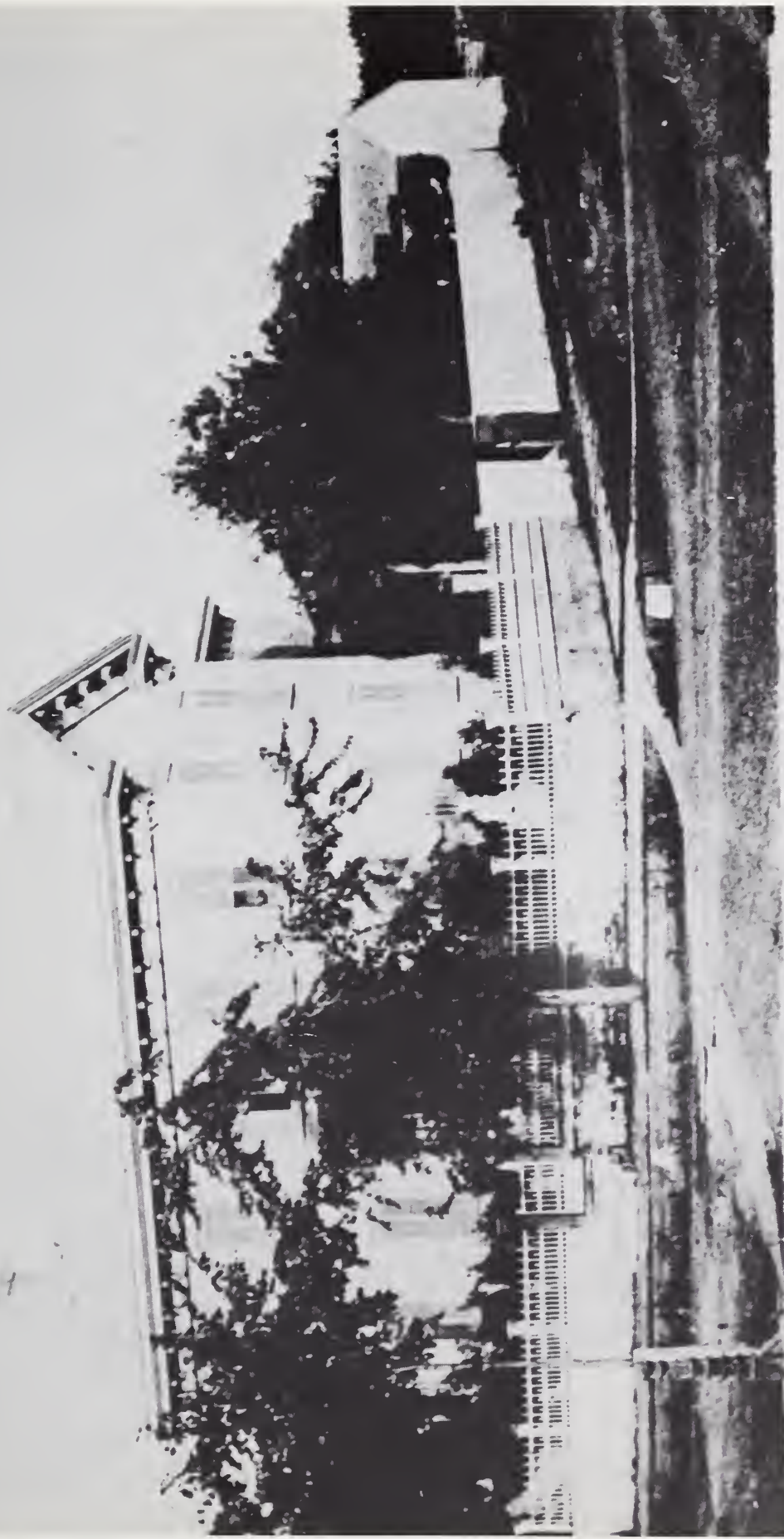
Engraving of Lincoln's Home, circa 1863, from Holland's *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, courtesy Illinois State Library. Note west and south elevations of the Corrigan House and south elevation of Edward Bugg's House.



MR. LINCOLN'S RESIDENCE, AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLS.

PLATE VII

Lincoln Home, circa 1864, courtesy Illinois State Library. Note Lincoln's Fences, Walks, and Carriage House, condition of the Streets, Crosswalks, and Hotchkiss' Four-Board Fence.



PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S HOME, Springfield, Ills.

PLATE VIII

Photograph of Lincoln Home, May 4, 1865, Osborn Oldroyd Collection, Courtesy National Park Service. Note detail of Brick- and Boardwalks, Fencing, Curbing, Gutters, Crosswalks, and Corrigan's House.



This picture was purchased in Springfield, Ill. on the day of the funeral
of Ab. Shaw Lincoln by Eben Richards and presented by him to O. W. Oldroyd
Jan. 10, 1864

PLATE IX

Photograph of the Lincoln Home in late April 1865, courtesy Lincoln Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Note detail of Corrigan House, Curbing, Crosswalks, and Streets.

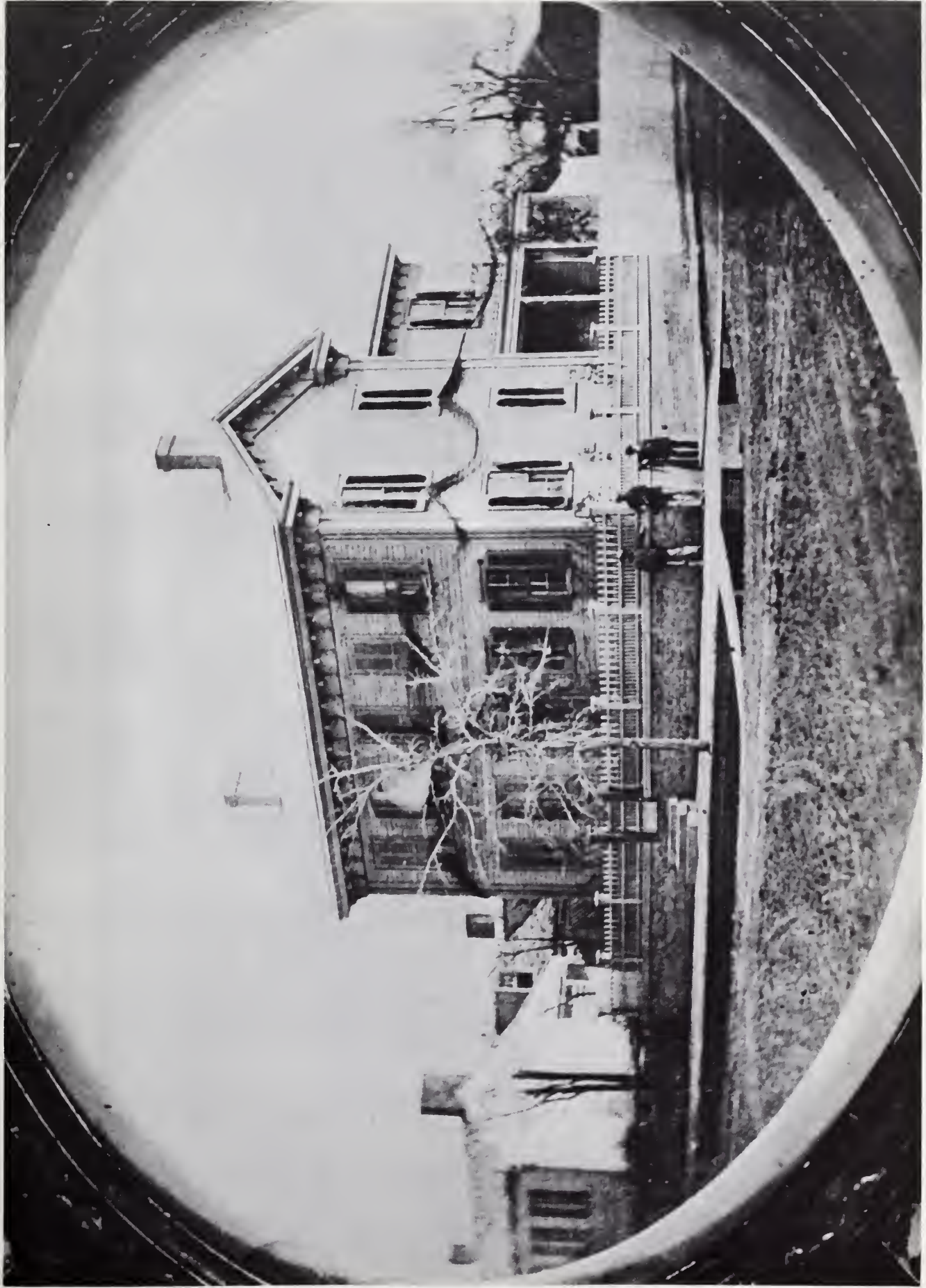


PLATE IX

PLATE X

Photograph of Lincoln Home, May 4, 1865, Osborn Oldroyd Collection, Courtesy National Park Service. Note "Old Bob," condition of the Streets, the Fencing, and south elevation of the Corrigan House.

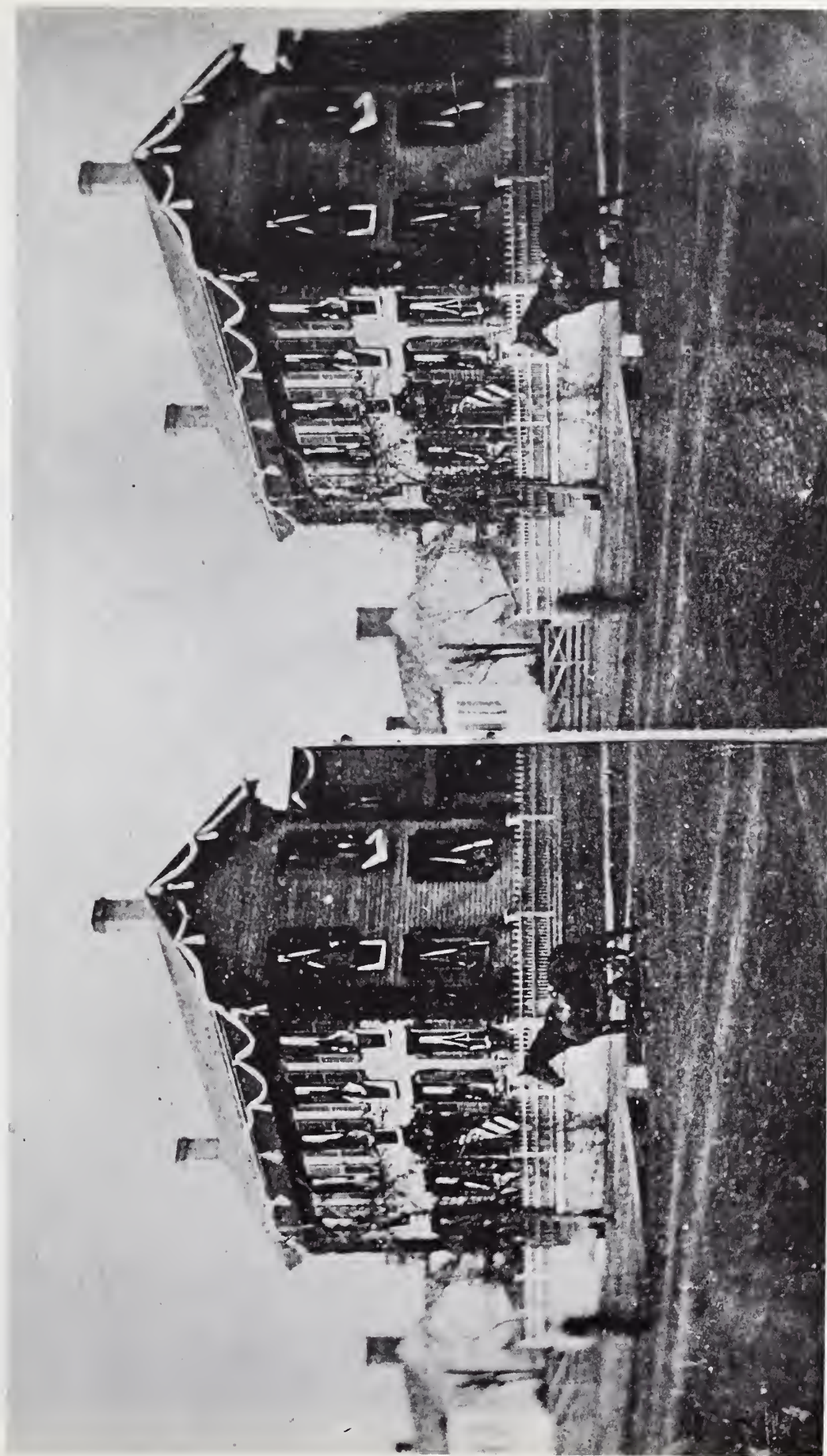


PLATE X

PLATE XI

Photograph of Lincoln Home, May 4, 1865, Courtesy Library of Congress. Note detail of Corrigan House, Curbing, Brick Sidewalk, and Crosswalks.



THE HOME OF LINCOLN
DRAPED FOR HIS FUNERAL MAY 4, 1865.

COPYRIGHT BY SAMUEL A. RICE. SEPT. 1865.
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

PLATE XII

Photograph of Lincoln Home, May 4, 1865, courtesy of Library of Congress. Note detail of Corrigan House, Fencing, Curbing, Streets, Walks, and Lincoln Carriage House.



PLATE XII

PLATE XIII

The Lincoln Home, May 4, 1865, courtesy Illinois State Library. Note Corrigan's Fence, northwest corner of Eighth and Jackson, and Vines and Shrubs planted by Tilton.



PLATE XIV

Lincoln Home, circa 1866, courtesy Illinois State Library. Note Brick Walkway in front of House, south elevation of Corrigan's House, and west elevation of Corrigan's Barn.

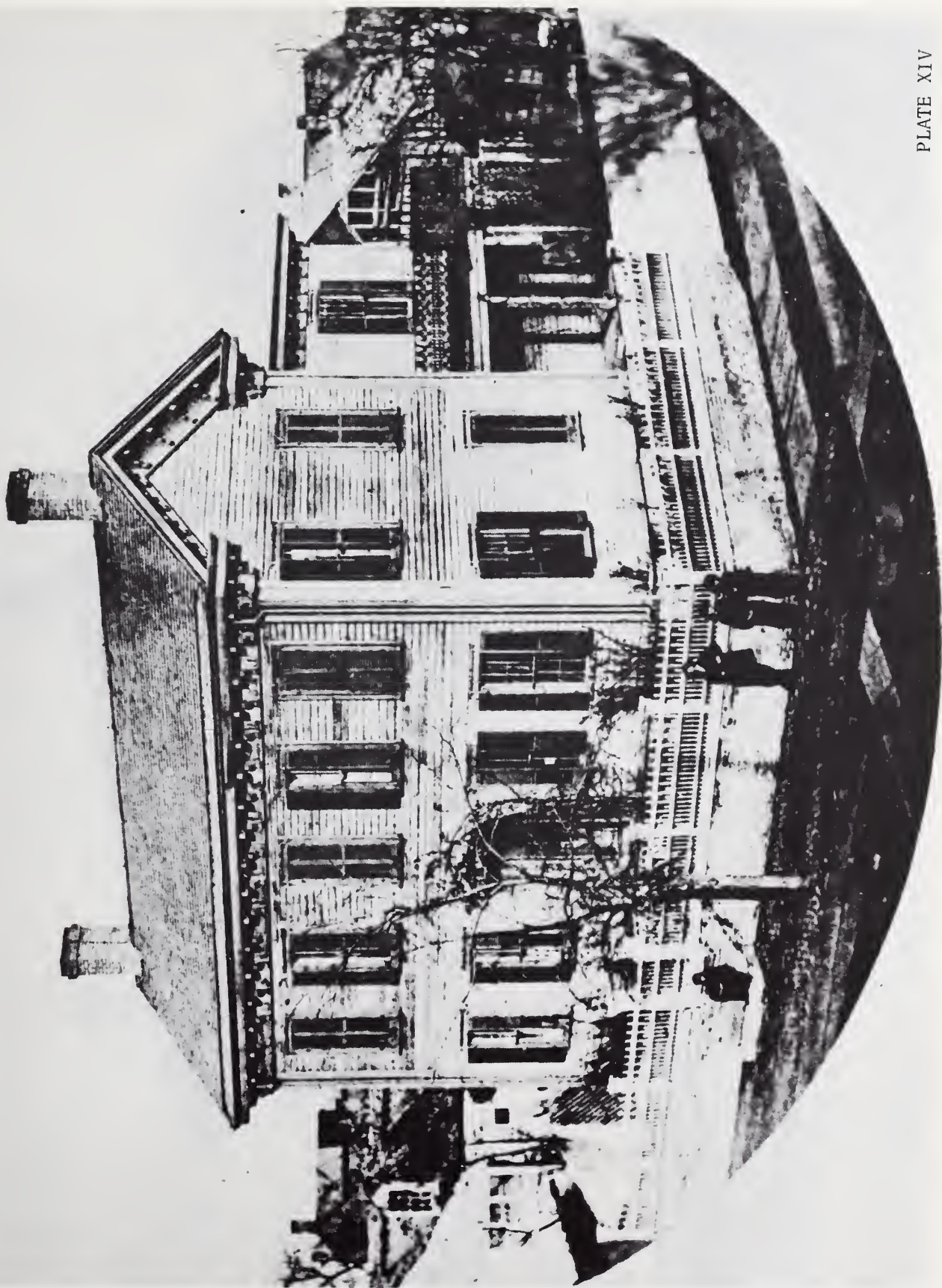


PLATE XV

Photograph of Lincoln Home, circa 1868, courtesy Illinois State Library.
Note south elevation of Corrigan's House, Lincoln's Privy, condition of
the streets and crosswalks, and Lincoln's two apple trees. By this time
Lincoln's woodshed was gone.



PLATE XVI

Photograph of south and west elevations of Lincoln Home, circa 1868, courtesy Illinois State Library. Note Fences, south elevation of Corrigan's House, Crosswalks, and Curbs.

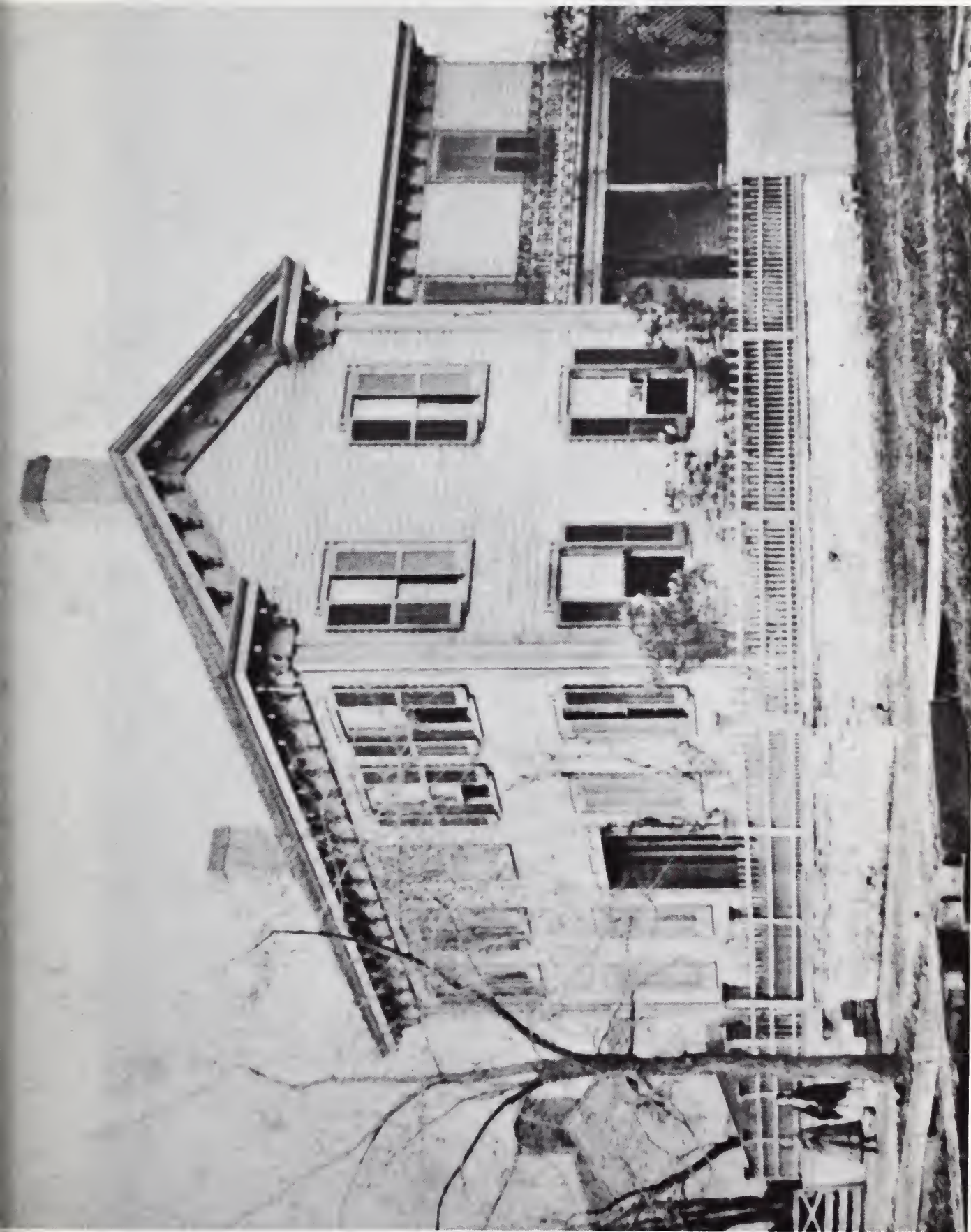


PLATE XVII


Photograph of Lincoln Home, circa 1888, Osborn Oldroyd Collection, courtesy National Park Service. Note in that year Lincoln's Carriage House was still standing, but the fencing had been altered. Corrigan's House had been razed and replaced by a two-story frame structure, while a two-story frame house had been erected on Lot 9, Block 10.



PLATE XVII

PLATE XVIII

Photograph of Lincoln Home, circa 1888, Osborn Oldroyd Collection, Courtesy National Park Service. Note that Eighth Street has been narrowed, the Wooden Curbing replaced, and the North Fence changed from board to picket. Across Jackson Street can be seen the north elevation of the Charles Arnold House.



THE LINCOLN HOMESTEAD, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN LIVED
IN THIS HOUSE FROM 1844 TO 1861.

PLATE XIX

Photograph of the Lincoln Home, circa 1890, courtesy Illinois State Library.
Note the north elevation of the Arnold House.



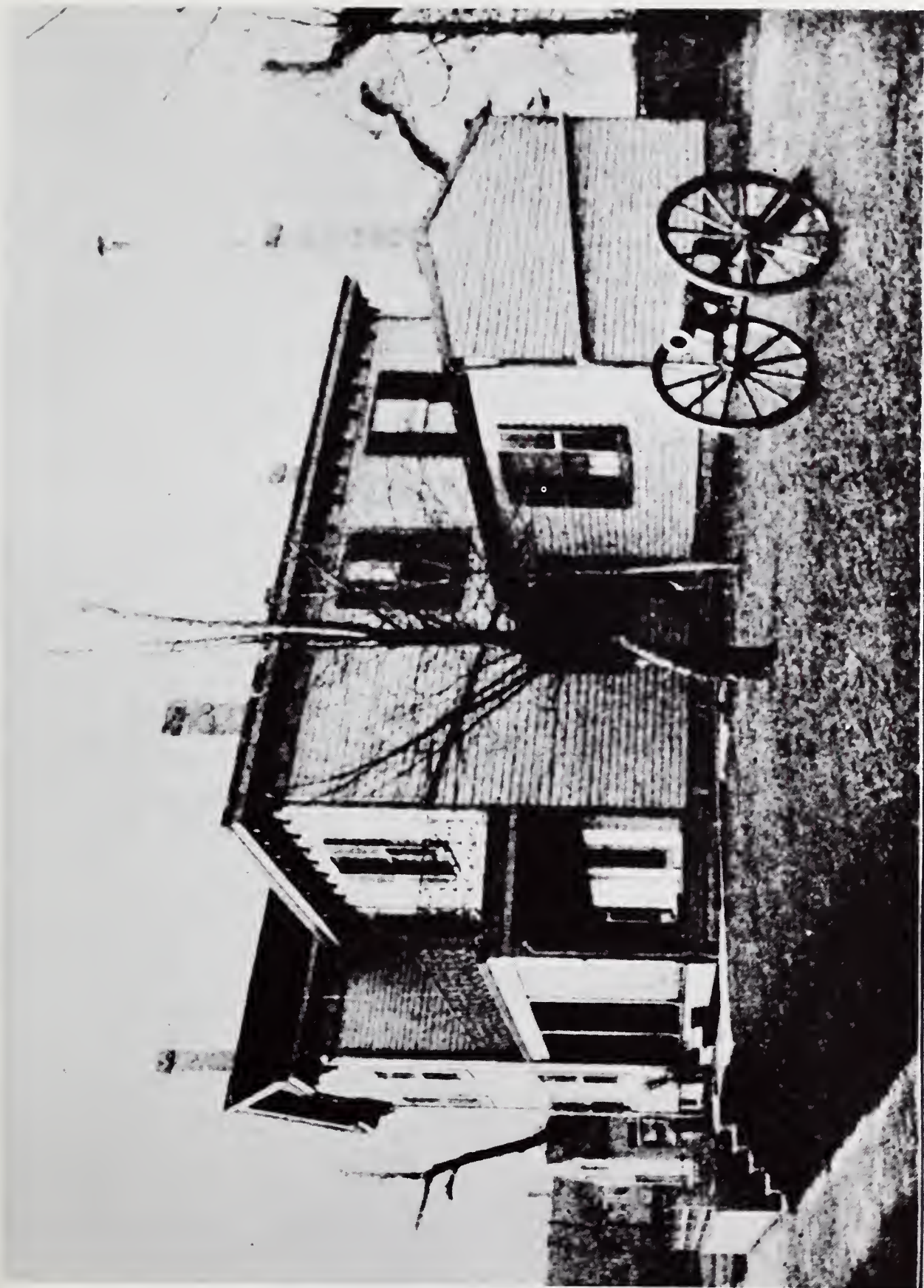
PLATE XX

Photograph of the Lincoln Home, circa 1890, Osborn Oldroyd Collection, courtesy National Park Service. Note that by this time the Lincoln Carriage House has been replaced by Oldroyd's Barn and that the Board Fence has been removed. Street car tracks now run down Eighth Street, and telephone lines have been added.



PLATE XXI

Photograph of Lincoln Home, circa 1890, courtesy Illinois State Library. Note the addition of the single-story structure at the rear of the home, and the south elevation of the Burch House.



LINCOLN'S HOME, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
(Rear View, Looking Northwest)

PLATE XXII

photograph of the Charles S. Corneau House, circa 1887, courtesy Illinois State Library. This photograph was made after the house was relocated on the rear of Lot 16, Block 6. Note Corneau's Barn.



PLATE XXIII

Photograph of the William S. Burch House, circa 1880, courtesy Illinois State Library.

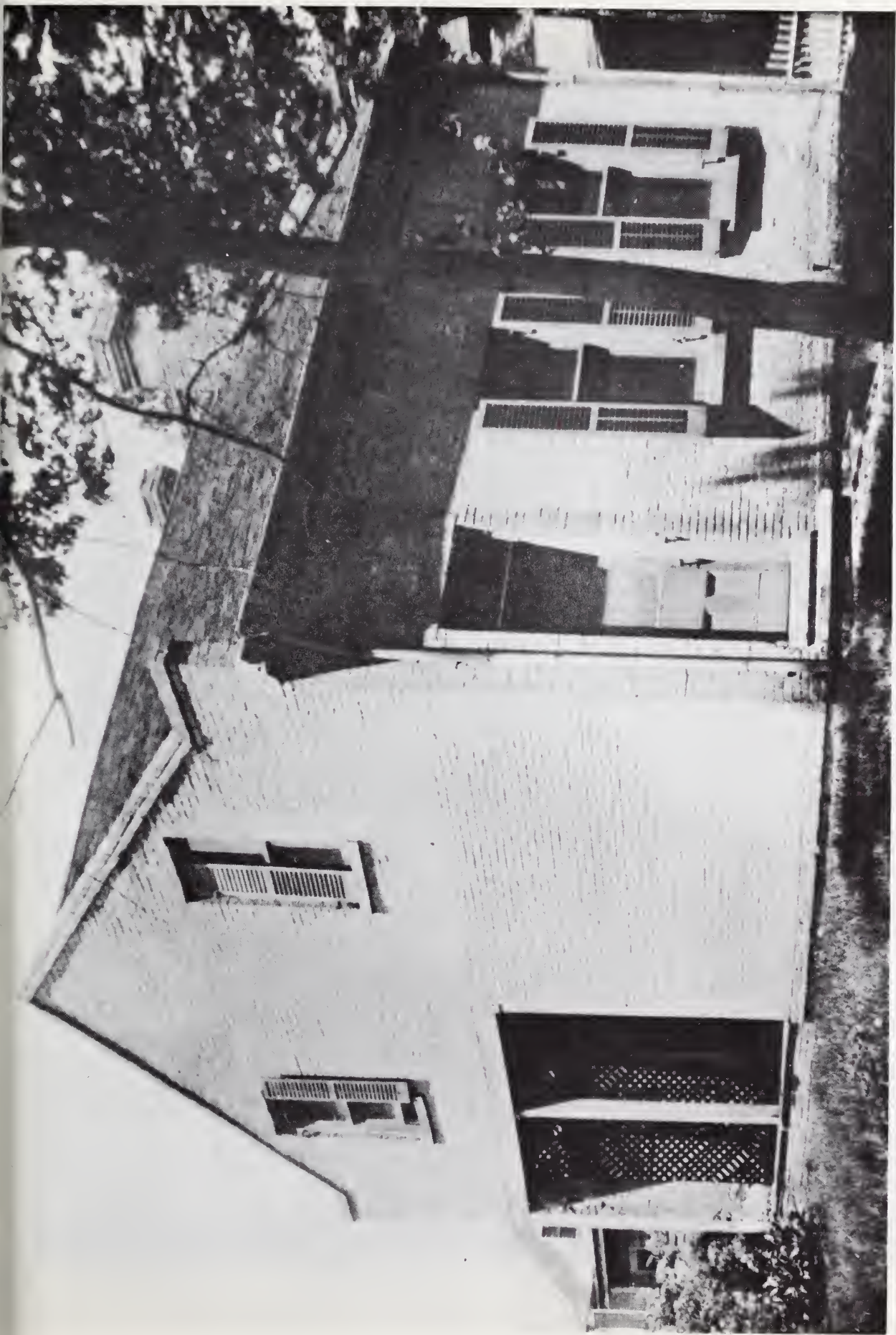


PLATE XXIV

A section of the *Beck & Pauli Panorama*, which includes the area of the proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park. The *Beck & Pauli Panorama*, circa 1870, belongs to the Illinois State Library.

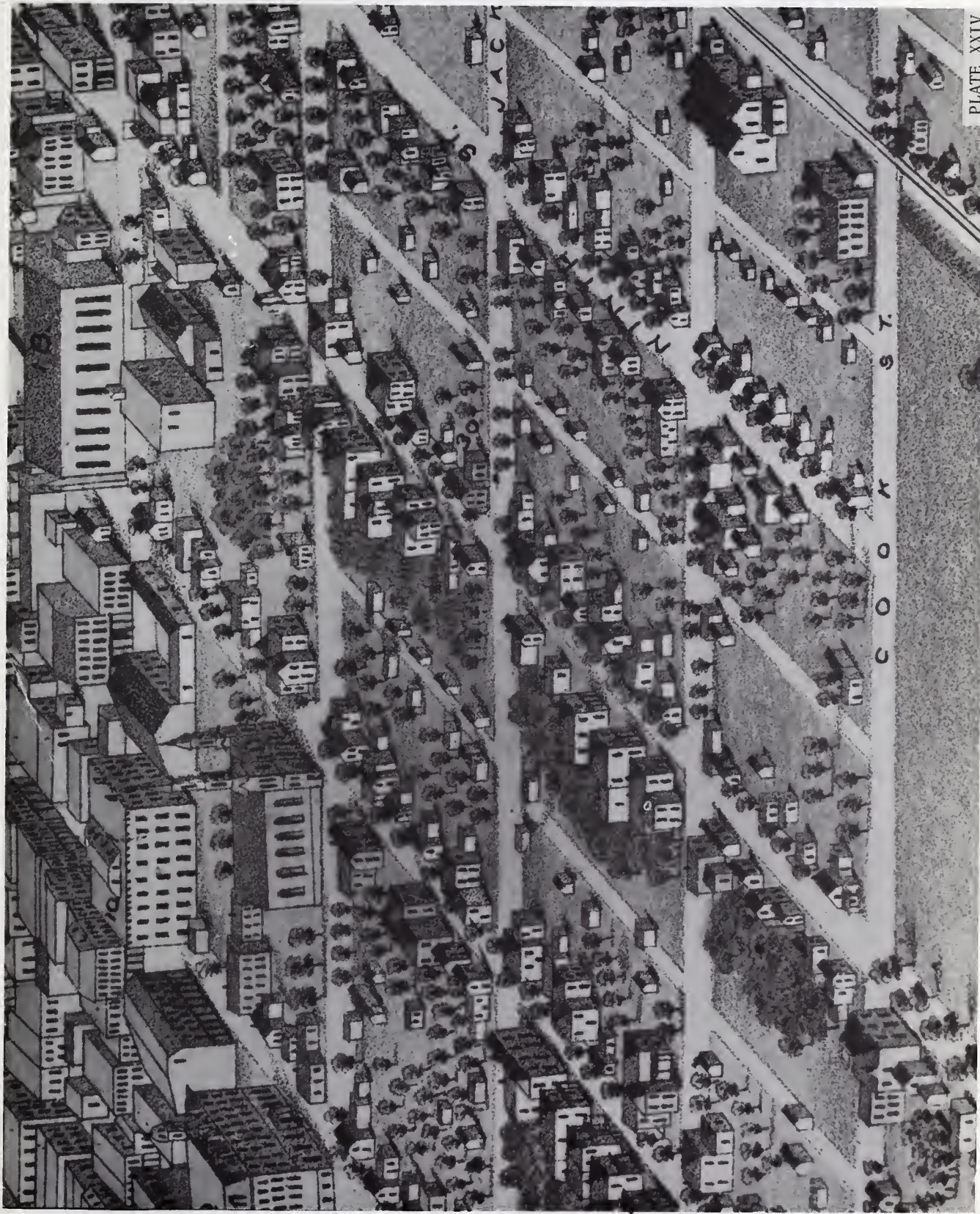


PLATE XXV

Photograph of Eighth Street, looking north from its intersection with Edwards Street, circa 1889, courtesy Illinois State Archives. Note Trees and west elevation of Henson Robinson House.



PLATE XXV

PLATE XXVI

View from the Cupola of the Illinois State Capitol, looking east toward proposed Lincoln Home National Historical Park, circa 1887, courtesy Illinois State Archives. Note tree lined streets.



PLATE XXVI

PLATE XXVII

photograph of two houses at southwest corner of Eighth and Capitol, circa 1894, courtesy Illinois State Library. Note: these structures were built on the site of the Widow Walters' House, to the rear can be seen the Richards House.



PLATE XXVIII

Photograph of Lincoln Home, Summer of 1860. Note Lincoln's Privy and Woodshed, Corrigan's Barn, Trees, and Shrubs.



PLATE XXVIII

PLATE XXIX

Photograph of Lincoln Home, Summer of 1860. Note Arnold's Barn, Wood's Four-board Fence, and Wood's and Fawcett's Shed.



PLATE XXIX

PLATE XXX

Photograph of "Old Bob" and the Rev. Henry Brown in front of the Lincoln Home, May 4, 1865. Note construction of Lincoln Fence and Wall, and Curbing.



PLATE XXX

71 1009 084 11520

